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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

April 2, 1951

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Molybdenum Allocation After May 1 Ordered

Allocation of molybdenum supplies to meet both defense and essential needs will be made after May 1, the National Production Authority announced March 27. The move followed temporary NPA action taken in late January, which regulated molybdenum distribution by issuance of individual directives to producers, handlers and marketers.

The new action (M-33 as amended) provides for monthly allocation of molybdenum, ferromolybdenum, molybdenum oxide (roasted molybdenite), calcium molybdate and other primary molybdenum alloys and chemicals on the basis of end-use essentiality. Except for the month of May, 1951, allocation applications must be filed by consumers of molybdenum not later than forty-five days prior to the month in which delivery is sought. Allocation applications for molybdenum to be delivered in May will be accepted through April 15.

Deliveries will be permitted without NPA authority to any person whose total receipts during the current calendar months are not more than 200 pounds of molybdenum and who gives his supplier a a signed certification issued under NPA order M-33. This exception does not extend to deliveries of molybdenum metal powder, wire, rod or sheet, which are subject to full allocation.

Acts on Copper, Aluminum

The agency also acted on copper and aluminum during the week. In directive 2 to M-12, issued March 27, NPA allowed adjustments in permitted consumption of copper and copper-base alloys during the second quarter of 1951 by companies shut down for more than fifteen days during the first half of 1950. In an amendment to M-5, issued March 26 and effective April 1, the agency ordered producers and fabricators to set aside an additional 15 percent of their aluminum output for defense orders. Distributors and jobbers were told to reserve an additional 20 percent.

FSA Eases Rules on Use Of Animal Glands in Drugs

The making of drugs from suprarenal glands of hogs prior to their final inspection by the federal meat inspectors of the Department of Agriculture will be allowed if the glands are subjected to treatment to destroy or eliminate any toxins that might be present, it was announced March 29 by the Federal Security Agency.

Suprarenal glands are the source for cortisone. Under present slaughterhouse and meat inspection practices, removal of the glands is not permitted until after inspection. Not only are the glands often lost in the processing of the meat, but the cortisone content of the glands diminishes with waiting, thus curtailing the raw material supply of the drug.

The meat inspection division of the Department of Agriculture has recently informed the Food and Drug Administration that, under appropriate conditions, it will permit the removal of glands from hogs prior to the final inspection of the carcass. FSA said that in such cases it will permit the manufacture of suprarenal glands, even though the hog carcass may later be condemned by the inspectors if the following conditions are met:—

The glands are subjected to quick-freezing promptly upon removal from the carcasses and maintained in a frozen state until they are ground and immersed in 95-percent to 100-percent acetone; the ground tissues are kept in the acetone bath for a period of not less than six days; the mixture is filtered, and the residue is burned.

OPS Posts to Three

The Office of Price Stabilization has named Wilbert Ward, retired vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, acting director of the services, export and imports division. John M. Bulkley, former member of the general counsel staff of the National Labor Relations Board, has been appointed assistant director of the industrial materials and manufactured goods division. Russell R. DeBow, sales manager of the Chicago *Defender*, a weekly newspaper, has been made assistant to OPS director Michael V. DiSalle.

Price Trend Dips a Bit More

The markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs were relatively quiet pricewise last week. Advances were made on nineteen items, reductions on twenty-four. The slight excess of the latter was enough to cut a further 0.1 point off the overall price index number. But, the mark at the end of the first quarter of 1951 still was 6.7 points higher than that at the beginning.

The general price pattern of the week was substantially the same as it had been in the two preceding periods, with the exception of a switchover of the tin group to the advancing ranks. Fats and oils had their fourth successive drop; essential oils, their third successive gain. Menthol was cut again. Animal products were weaker in a new quarter—packinghouse by-products. Vegetable waxes were higher. Vegetable tanstuffs also were. Botanical drugs were without change. Spices were 11 to 2 on the downside. Tungsten was advanced.

The price position of the supplying of imported materials became more serious. If OPS does not soon make provision for the meeting of higher costs abroad, supplies of many items are going to be very slim. How long that condition will prevail will depend on the stubborness or something of the resistance of foreign sources to the need, not only for dollar business, but also for volume business. Most of the things involved are not scarce. It is expected that some sort of esculatory basing of markups will be evolved. That arrangement on coaltar chemicals has not brought higher quotations.

Demand continued at high levels in all divisions of the markets, although there was a bit more slowing down. A greater prevalence of DO's was reported in various lines, especially in those where consumers' inventories have got quite low. In spite of all the talk and pictures in the public press about how American industry is going to carry its two-ply load of production, there is a fear that civilian demands will have to be pared down pending the completion of new plants in various chemical lines.

Glacial acetic acid is a relatively newcomer among really scarce materials. Oxalic and formic acids are getting close to sulphuric's low state. Hydrochloric has eased up a bit. The big alkalies continue to ease, but shipments are far behind. Phosphates are tightening further. Chlorine has not eased. The supply of petroleum benzol is increasing—so is the demand for that material from the elastomer areas. Fertilizer mixers are looking at a South African development which replaces a part of the superphosphate with phosphate rock in a mixture. Grading presents a problem.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Mar. 30, 1951	Mar. 23, 1951	July 1, 1950	Mar. 31, 1950
154.4	154.5	121.1	121.7

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	154.3	121.8	154.9	135.2	111.9

Int'l Tin Conferences Conclude in Stalemate

Conferences between the United States and the four principal tin producing countries, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Indonesia and Belgium were ended in a stalemate March 29. The State department said that no announcement was to be made on the meetings, but from other sources it was intimated that they were a failure insofar as any agreements being reached on world distribution of tin supplies.

The conference was called by the United States government March 14 because of the soaring price of tin in the hopes of getting the producing countries to agree on some kind of a distribution program that would assure supplies at more reasonable prices. The price of tin has risen from around 80 cents a pound before the Korean invasion to approximately $1.50 per pound currently. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which is the sole importer of tin into the United States, has raised its selling price 12 cents a pound to $1.46.

USDA Names Chemicals In Foods Probe Witnesses

Representatives of the Department of Agriculture will be among the first witnesses heard by the Delaney committee of the house when it reopens its probe April 12 of the use of chemicals in foods. Among those scheduled to testify are:—

Dr. E. L. Griffin on the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act; Dr. Harry Goreslin on the use of chemicals in washing eggs; George L. Pritchard on the use of chemical emulsifiers in bakery products; Dr. John Matchett on "chemical additives in foods"; Dr. George Holm on chemicals used in sterilizing milk containers; Dr. Theodore C. Byerly on chemicals to tenderize and fatten poultry and livestock; Dr. Fred C. Bishopp on pesticides in the production of food and feed; Dr. Kenneth C. Beeson on the effect of fertilizers on the nutritive quality of crops; Dr. John Magness on the use of chemicals for disease and decay control in fruits and vegetables, and Dr. Frank W. Parker on fertilizer and its use in food and feed production.

NPC To Meet May 2

A meeting of the National Petroleum Council has been scheduled for May 2 in Washington, D. C., to consider reports of its committees on expansion of oil production and other problems now under study.

Nitrogenous Fertilizers Sought for China, Greece

The General Services Administration is seeking bids on supplying nitrogenous fertilizers for shipment to China under the Marshall Plan. Bids must be in by April 4 and will be opened at 2 p.m.

Offers are sought on two lots. One comprises 10,000 metric tons of nitrogen in the form of ammonium sulphate, calcium-ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate-nitrate, or ammonium nitrate, with a minimum N content of 16 percent. The other lot is 15,000 metric tons of 16-20-0 mixed fertilizer.

On the first item (ECA procurement authorization 84 = 230 = 00 = 3522), the agency will accept bids offering the following sources of supply:—United States, Canada, Belgium, Netherlands, Austria, and Germany. On the second item (ECA procurement authorization 84—235—00=3523), the sources of supply are limited to the United States and its possessions, Canada, and Netherlands.

ECA Office of Small Business announces in circular (CS) No. 356-XA that bids will be received up to noon (Athens time) April 14 by the Agricultural Bank of Greece Permanent Procurement Committee, 23 Venizelos avenue, Athens, Greece, on 25,000 metric tons of ammonium sulphate, minimum N content 20.5 percent, originating in countries of the European Payments Union, and 3,000 metric tons of nitrogen in the form of nitrates or nitrate-ammonium fertilizers, originating in EPU countries, the Western Hemisphere, or the United States. The circular gives many particulars.

US Imports of Mexican Cottonseed Oil Proposed

Recommendations were made at a hearing March 28 by the Department of Agriculture that the present ban on imports of cottonseed oil from Mexico be lifted because present-day methods of controlling plant diseases have minimized the dangers of infecting domestic crops. The oil has been excluded for importation for thirty years.

Eugene P. Raegan, director of the division of foreign plant quarantine of the department, told the meeting of cotton representatives that since the ban on imports was first imposed, fumigation and inspection methods have so improved as to practically eliminate the danger of infection. He also urged changes in existing quarantine regulations to encourage imports of needed products into this country.

Paint, Fertilizer Price Orders Being Drafted

Price ceiling regulations tailored to the needs of specific industries are being actively worked on by the Office of Price Stabilization covering the manufacture and sale of paints and the manufacture and sale of fertilizers and of household insecticides, rodenticides, disinfectants and deodorants.

Officials are hopeful that the regulations will be issued later this month, although much remains to be done before they will be ready for publication. A special effort is being made to hurry the order on fertilizers because the industry now is in its period of heaviest deliveries.

Both orders (fertilizers and household insecticides, rodenticides, disinfectants and deodorants are included in one order) are based upon the broad principle of maintaing the pre-Korean profit margin with allowances made in the price of a product for increased material and direct labor costs since the Korean conflict got under way.

Aim of Fertilizer Order

The fertilizer order is designed particularly at providing some relief for the distress of price squeeze at the retail level and, at the same time, permit a shifting of inventories or stocks from areas where fertilizer needs may be less than last year, such as potato growing sections where the acreage is being cut, to the areas where fertilizer needs will be greater next year, as in the South where cotton acreage is being expanded.

It is patterned in some respect after maximum price regulation 144 of the old Office of Price Administration. It provides that manufacturers and sellers shall compute their margins on a dollar-and-cents basis for the biggest month's business of any month last year and to that margin they may add present material and labor costs in determining their ceiling prices.

The order covering the manufacture and sale of paints was the subject of a meeting between OPS and representatives of the industry about ten days ago and further discussions with the industry are expected before it is issued.

Paint Order Provisions

According to the National, Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, the suggested draft of the regulation establishes June 1, 1950, as a base and permits the establishment of a ceiling price on an optional basis of either the January 1, 1950, price plus 10 percent or the January 1, 1950, price plus dollar-and-cent increases in costs. These "costs" include uncontrolled raw materials, such as parity-exempt or imported items, from June 1, 1950, to March 12, 1951; materials controlled as to pricing and packaging and containers from June 1, 1950, to December 30, 1950, and factory labor costs from June 1, 1950, to March 15, 1951.

The ceiling price is established under this alternative formula by the addition, dollar-cents-wise, of the increases to the June 1, 1950, base price for each commodity or product line for each class of customers. The regulation will permit wholesalers, retailers and other distributors to preserve their historical markups on June 1, 1950.

Chemical Price Rollback Plans Modified by OPS

Officials of the Office of Price Stabilization have modified their policy on the manufacturers' price regulations which will permit the establishment of new ceilings on chemicals and other products, so as to allow the inclusion of some indirect labor costs in computing new price levels, it is learned.

It is also understood that they have decided to drop the so-called "five-and-ten" provision as a result of heavy protests that have been registered against it. This would have permitted prices to move up to not more than 5 percent above present price levels, or 10 percent above pre-Korean levels, whichever was higher.

As tentatively decided upon now, manufacturers will be allowed to add to the highest prices that prevailed during the second quarter of 1950 the increases that have occurred in material costs up to December 31, 1950, and direct labor costs, some of the indirect costs and increased taxes that have occurred through March 31.

FDA Weighs Synthetic Vitamin A Use in Oleo

Proposals of the industry that the regulations covering the definitions and standards of identity for oleomargarine be amended to permit the use of synthetic vitamin A in the fortification of the product were taken under advisement by the federal Food and Drugs Administration following public hearings on the subject last week.

A relaxation of the present standards for oleomargarine has been urged upon the agency by the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers and Best Foods, Inc., in order that the regulations might conform to present day developments of the industry. It has also been proposed that the word, "margarine," shall be permitted in the labeling instead of "oleomargarine," and that the fortified material shall contain not less than 15,000 units of vitamin A instead of the present 9,000 units.

Testimony given at the hearing before presiding officer Bernard Levinson, representing the administrator of the Federal Security Agency, was to the effect that there is no distinction recognizable between the natural vitamin A from fish oils and the synthetic product. It was pointed out that the United States Pharmacopeia recognizes that vitamin A derived from sources other than fishliver oils is identical with the natural product.

Conditions in 1941 Outlined

When the regulations were first written in 1941, fishliver oils were the only recognized commercial source of vitamin A in the quantities needed by the industry. While vitamin A also was available in procarotene, this imparted a yellow color to the product which made it subject to the extra taxes and license fees of the previous tax laws.

Synthetic vitamin A is a substance that has been developed since the drafting of the 1941 regulations and, in view of its universal acceptance, there is no longer any reason for limiting the definition of vitamin A to that obtained from fishliver oils, it was argued. Furthermore, there would no longer be any danger of a shortage of vitamin A for incorporation in oleomargarine, because of a shortage of fishlivers.

The recommendation that the amount of vitamin A incorporated in the product be raised to 15,000 units would be in keeping with the present practice of the industry, witnesses stated. Surveys made of manufacturers by the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers showed

—Continued on page 78

Monsanto Plans to Spend $20,000,000 for Expansion

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has earmarked approximately $20,000,000 this year to increase its production of chlorine, phthalic anhydride, "Milmer" (a mildew preventative) and vanillin, William M. Rand, president, reported at the annual stockholders' meeting last week. He said that the program had already been approved by the concern's executive committee, but still needed approval of the board of directors.

Mr. Rand also disclosed that Monsanto is building a $15,000,000 chlorine and caustic soda plant in Muscle Shoals, Ala., for the government. Stockholders were told that negotiations with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. for licensing Chemstrand Corporation to produce nylon are drawing to a close. Chemstrand is jointly owned by Monsanto and American Viscose Corporation and is constructing a new plant at Decatur, Ala.

Edgar M. Queeny, Monsanto board chairman, stated that the Chemstrand project is "probably the most important single step our company has ever undertaken." About $100,000,000 will be invested in the productive facilities for Chemstrand, he stated. At present price levels Chemstrand's sales should approximate $150,000,000 a year, he added.

Rohm & Haas Reveals 1951 Expansion Plans

Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, revealed in its annual report last week that it plans to spend between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000 this year, if materials are available, to increase production capacity of several of its divisions. This is approximately double the amount spent by the company on new construction in 1950. Part of the expansion program is aimed at increasing the company's capacity to make its own raw materials, and to add to its Philadelphia research building to permit enlarged laboratory facilities.

Gets NPA Chemical Post

Kenneth H. Klipstein, assistant general manager and head of the technical department of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has been named deputy director of the chemical division of the National Production Authority. Mr. Klipstein has been a member of the Cyanamid organization since 1933.

US Copra, Coconut Oil '50 Imports Up 11 Percent

The United States imported 466,628 short tons of copra and 68,872 tons of coconut oil in 1950, or a combined total of 575,960 tons copra equivalent. This represents an increase of 11 percent from the 1949 total arrivals and 15 percent from the 1935-39 average. Imports were, however, 17 percent less than the exceptionally large volume received in 1947. Actual copra imports in 1950 were more than double the prewar average while coconut oil imports were considerably less than half the prewar tonnage.

The bulk of the copra and coconut oil continues to come from the Philippines, because of the duty concessions granted that country under the Philippine trade act of 1946 and in earlier years.

United States palm oil imports in 1950 amounted to only 28,200 tons compared with 41,170 tons in 1949 and 160,741 tons during 1935-39. Whereas in prewar the bulk of the arrivals came from the Far East with Indonesia supplying three-fourths of the total, imports in postwar years have been substantially from Africa. In 1950, the Belgian Congo alone accounted for four-fifths of the total U. S. imports and Nigeria, approximately one-fifth.

Meanwhile, it was reported that exports of copra and coconut oil during February, 1951, from the Philippines totaled 72,598 and 3,456 long tons, respectively, or a combined total of 78,084 tons in copra equivalent. This is an increase of 15 percent over shipments of the preceding month, and more than double the volume exported in February, 1950.

Greek Olive Oil Output Seen at 31-Year Low

Greece's olive oil production during the 1950-51 season is now estimated at about 42,000 short tons or 8,000 tons less than an earlier estimate and only about one-sixth of last season's record output, reports H. K. Nelson of the American Embassy, Athens. This is the lowest recorded output since 1920 when production statistics were first recorded and is even more striking in view of the fact that the number of trees has increased rapidly in postwar years.

In addition to this being an "off year," this unusually low production can be attributed to:—(1) excess drought during the Spring and Summer; (2) hot, dry winds which prematurely ripened olives in some areas; (3) the record 1949 production which sapped the strength of the trees, and (4) concentrated Dacus fly attacks in major producing areas.

Stocks Estimated

Stocks on October 31, 1951, based on annual consumption of 110,000 tons, may be about 66,000 tons. Despite the fact that indigenous production, including the carryover from the 1949-50 season, is adequate to meet consumption needs, prices have increased as a result of hoarding brought on by uncertain international conditions.

In order to stabilize prices and to ensure adequate supplies of oil, the 1950-51 food import program provides for imports of 6,600 tons of fish and seed oil. During November, December, and January, 990 tons of soybean oil were imported, practically all from the United States, and an additional 5,400 tons were expected to arrive prior to March 31. Exports during 1950 amounted to only 721 tons in contrast to the 1935-39 average of over 16,600 tons at which time olive oil exports vied with tobacco as an earner of foreign exchange.

Navy Seeks Oil Buyers

The Navy Department has invited industry to submit bids April 16 for the purchase of oil under three-year contracts from the so-called Shallow Oil Zone, part of the navy's petroleum reserve no. 1 at Elk Hills, Calif.

The department said that the amount of oil to be available is necessarily indefinite, but it is anticipated that accruals will amount to approximately 150,000 barrels monthly. The invitation for bids, containing complete information concerning the form of bids, bond requirements, etc., may be obtained from the director, naval petroleum and oil shale reserves, Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C., or the inspector of naval petroleum reserves in California, P. O. Box 77, Tupman, Calif.

Renegotiation Bill Signed

Renegotiation legislation affecting contractors and contract brokers has been signed into law by President Truman. The bill, H. R. 1724, was passed in final form by the senate and house March 12.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Out of the conference now going on in Washington between the U. S. government and the governments of Latin American nations may come developments which will have a long-time effect on the American chemical industry and its allied industries. The purpose of the meeting is to solidify the military, political, and economic defenses of the hemisphere against the Soviet danger.

The interest of the chemical industry will center on the resolutions adopted affecting the economic defenses. For one thing, the United States has hopes of bringing the countries around to the belief that it is in their interest, as well as ours, that some stability be brought about in the price structure of their strategic commodities needed in our defense program. The things we manufacture from those materials and sell back to Latin America will have to reflect the higher prices we pay for the commodities if those governments don't halt the upward trend.

A series of other proposals on the agenda go a long way toward giving the Latin American countries the reassurance they have been seeking that we will not again let them down after this emergency. One proposal, for example, assures them that the United States will be ready to make medium- or long-term contracts to buy basic materials, "consistent with any broad international agreements." Another assures the Latin American producers of special financial help to increase the production of materials in short supply and needed in the defense effort.

If the conference is successful in achieving a majority of the aims sought, it will be a real victory for this government. The biggest job of the State department is to awaken a sense of urgency in the minds of the foreign ministers, and in the light of immediate conditions this can be difficult. Talk of peace feelers in Korea, and such distractions from national defense as are the congressional investigations of crime and influence in government are not conducive to a fear that Russia is going to invade the Western Hemisphere in the next ten minutes.

Miss Swift Leaving US Post

A sincere thank-you for a job well done is due to a longtime friend of the chemical industry. Miss A. H. Swift, of the

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Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

2-Aminopropanol-1.
1-Butyl acetate.
2-(N-Dimethylamino)-propanol-1.
Ferric valerate.
Glyceryl diaceto abietate (Plastabrac AA).
Oxynaphthyltoluilic acid.
1,2,4-Trihydroxybenzene.
2,4,5-Trihydroxytoluene.

Mercury Consumption Continued Up in 1950

Consumption of mercury trended upward throughout 1950 and in the fourth quarter was at the highest rate since the second quarter of 1948, according to a preliminary report by the Bureau of Mines.

Imports during the year were an outstanding feature, falling short of those for 1949 and 1945 only. Receipts in 1949, however, were largely for the government strategic stockpile, which did not influence the 1950 entries. Consumption in 1950 was at a new peacetime peak despite the fact that the large chlorine and caustic soda and mercury boiler installations of the previous two years did not characterize 1950. Output of domestic mines was at the lowest level in the 100 years covered by the production record.

According to foreign data available at the time the report was written, output in Spain and Italy continued far below their production potential. Output in the former country was reported at 50,025 flasks, while in the latter at 47,705 flasks.

Salient statistics of mercury in 1950 and 1949, in flasks of seventy-six pounds, follow:—

	1950	1949
Production[1]	4,440	9,930
General imports	60,564	96,918
Exports	447	577
Consumption	49,600	39,857
Stocks at year-end:		
Consumers and dealers[2]	33,100	15,600
producers[3]	2,719	5,354

[1] In addition, at least 2,000 flasks were produced from the treatment of scrap such as old batteries in 1950, as against 1,385 flasks from the same source in 1949.
[2] Largely excludes redistilled metal.
[3] Held by reporting companies.

Consumption Breakdown

Breakdown of virgin mercury consumed in the United States in 1950 and 1949, in flasks of seventy-six pounds, follows:—

	1950	1949
Pharmaceuticals	6,003	3,443
Dental preparations[2]	1,324	963
Fulminate for munitions and blasting caps	289	149
Agriculture (includes wood disinfectants and turf fungicides.	4,517	4,667
Antifouling paint	3,086	1,683
In the electrolytic preparation of chlorine and caustic soda.	1,344	755
Catalysts	2,743	2,520
Electrical apparatus[2]	12,102	7,323
Industrial and control instruments[2]	4,699	5,016
Amalgamation	146	165
General laboratory use	445	345
Redistilled[2]	7,533	6,642
Other	3,877	6,186
[1]	49,600	39,857

[1] The items do not quite add to the total, which has been increased to cover approximate total consumption.
[2] A partial breakdown of the "redistilled" classification for 1949 showed 51 percent for industrial and control instruments, 15 percent for dental preparations and 17 percent for electrical apparatus; data for 1950 not yet available.

Victor Planning to Double Size of Expansion Program

Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, is working on plans to more than double the size of the expansion program it announced last Summer, August Koche, chairman, revealed at the company's annual stockholders meeting last week. He attributed the move to increasingly heavy demands for the company's products, particularly in the manufacture of synthetic detergents and in the food industry.

Victor is now constructing a large electric furnace at Silver Bow, Mont., for the production of elemental phosphorus from Montana phosphate rock deposits. It is expected to be completed and in production this year. The concern's phosphate plants at Chicago Heights, Ill.; Nashville, Tenn.; Morrisville, Pa., and South Gate, Calif., are also being expanded to utilize the additional phosphorus produced.

A second furnace at Silver Bow is to be constructed and the phosphate plants further expanded. This program, to be completed by the latter part of 1952, will result in an increase in the company's overall phosphorus and phosphate production of more than two-thirds. Victor estimates that it will need approximately $9,000,000 additional capital funds for the enlarged program.

Foreign Trade Lists

Lists of foreign outlets and sources for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Beverage manufacturers—Belgium; El Salvador.
Crude drug producers, exporters—Egypt.
Feedstuff importers, dealers, manufacturers, exporters—Honduras.
Glue manufacturers—Finland.
Hospitals—Rhodesia.
Medicinal and toilet preparation manufacturers—Colombia; Portugal; El Salvador.
Tanneries—Austria.

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, April 1, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents,

Purchasing executives report the continuance of high industrial production during March, but anticipate a falling off in April and May, as government restrictions on the manufacture of many civilian items become effective. This forecast is confirmed by the sharp decline in new orders during March and by a substantial cutback on the length of future buying commitments. Many more military contracts have been placed—and with a wider coverage of industry—but their current influence shows up more in plant expansion and "make-ready" operations than in production.

The relief given by the omnibus MRO-DO-97 priority to all business organizations will be of short duration; for its general use encourages the fast absorption of existing stocks of essential supplies and will extend to production schedules where it must compete with other priority orders for the limited allocations of scarce materials.

Industrial material prices have leveled off, despite the many required exceptions to the price ceilings—the smallest number since last April indicate price increases made in March. Inventories are slightly lower, though consumption was higher, indicating the receipt of more materials during the past month.

Employment remains high, but layoffs or time-cuts are expected, because of the civilian production restrictions.

With finished goods rapidly filling pipelines from producer to retailer, the decline in consumer scare buying and increasing public resentment to high prices, purchasing agents sound a note of warning. The stage may be set for another period similar to the inventory recession of 1949.

Commodity Prices

Price regulations have helped to hold the line fairly well. The number reporting increases has dropped 65 percent since December and compares with the number of last April. Purchasing agents are studying the proposed OPS price formula carefully. While it is expected that many small marginal increases may be justified, it is believed a substantial part of recent increases may have to be canceled. Much of the increase in prices in March is traceable to agricultural products and imports. Competition for the future production of permissible items is increasing.

Inventories

Industrial inventories were up in March, by a small percentage. In view of the high production, it is apparent there was a heavy movement of materials, partly due to normal rail movement following the strike and, probably, some catching up of production on back orders. Purchased material inventories are generally reported badly out of balance. Finished goods stocks are piling up in producers' and distributors' warehouses.

Employment

Payrolls remain at the peak of the last employment upswing started in January. Reports indicate layoffs and working hour cutbacks are due in April and May, to compensate for the restrictions in use of many materials for civilian production. Expansion of facilities and tooling for defense have made skilled labor scarce in all areas. Competent office workers are hard to get.

Buying Policy

Forward commitment policy begins to take a definite shape, after three months of confused procurement prospecting. The majority have lowered their rights to a ninety-day coverage where possible to secure firm schedules. Cancellations and delivery deferments are reported, to meet future production schedules and keep within NPA regulations. Maintenance, repair, and operating supplies DO-97 is sweeping supplies off distributors' shelves,

—Continued on page 79

Pharmacy College Chairman

Myron Walker, president of Walker, Vitamin Products, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y., has been elected first vice-president and chairman of the board of trustees of the Columbia University College of Pharmacy.

Dow, Procter & Gamble To Operate AEC Plants

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has been named by the Atomic Energy Commission to operate a new $45,000,000 plant to be built seventeen miles northwest of Denver, Col. Meanwhile, it has been revealed by Representative Walter Rogers of Texas that Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has been selected to run an atomic energy plant seventeen miles East of Amarillo, Tex.

Site of the new Colorado facility will be on a four-mile-square tract in the Rocky Flats of Boulder and Jefferson counties. Acquisition of land for the new plant, a secret type of operation, will begin immediately by the Missouri River division of the army's Corps of Engineers, AEC stated. The plant will be administered by the commission's Santa Fe, N. M., operations office, which is responsible for research, development, production and testing of atomic weapons. Dow has assigned F. H. Langell to manage the unit and Dr. L. A. Matheson, of its physical research laboratory, as technical director.

As for the Texas unit, Mr. Rogers stated that it is the same one which was known as the Pantex Ordnance Plant during World War II. Reactivation of part of the ordnance works is already under way. The plant is to be under the joint supervision of AEC and the Army Ordnance Department, with Procter & Gamble running it on a cost-plus fixed-fee basis.

Monsanto Co. Negotiates Purchase of Ohio Plant

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has negotiated for the purchase of the United States Pipe & Foundry Company plant at Addyston, Ala. The property consists of several buildings on a 115-acre tract.

F. A. Abbiati, general manager of Monsanto's plastics division, stated that he hoped production at the site will begin early next year. The company plans to use the facilities to produce "Lustrex" styrene molding materials and "Resinox" phenolic resins.

Meanwhile, the company has appointed Allan W. Low division engineer of its plastics division in Springfield, Mass. Mr. Low succeeds C. O. Hoyer, who has accepted the position of chief engineer with the Chemstrand Corporation, a jointly-owned subsidiary of Monsanto and American Viscose Corporation. C. D. Smith and F. E. Reese have been promoted to assistant division engineers, while A. W. Andrews has been named chief project engineer.

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please — with the OPD office:—

Automotive supplies including car waxes, polishes, glass cleaning fluids, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands West Indies (HD-6, agency).
Bakelite molding material, Bangkok, Thailand (HD-5).
Carbonic acid gas plant, Bangkok, Thailand (HD-3).
Dyes, Sao Paulo, Brazil (HD-2, agency).
Edible fats, Bremen, Germany (HD-8).
Gum arabic, Sao Paulo, Brazil (HD-1).
Milk powder, Sao Paulo, Brazil (HD-1).
Paraffin, Sao Paulo, Brazil (HD-1); (HD-2, agency).
Pharmaceutical products, including antibiotics, hormones, and vitamins, Cairo, Egypt (HD-7).
Phosphorus, amorphous, Sao Paulo, Brazil (HD-2, agency).
Pitch, Sao Paulo, Brazil (HD-1); (HD-2, agency).
Potassium chlorate, Sao Paulo, Brazil (HD-2, agency).
Salt, sea and rock, Tokyo, Japan (HD-4).
Turpentine, Sao Paulo, Brazil (HD-1); (HD-2, agency).

Wax Supply and Price Problems Under Study

Supply problems facing the consumers of carnauba wax and price problems affecting the whole field of vegetable waxes were the subject of separate conferences between the representatives of the industry and the National Production Authority and the Office of Price Stabilization March 28.

The vegetable waxes industry committee, which met with OPS, discussed a special ceiling price regulation for such waxes, but decided not to make any recommendations until after the issuance of the forthcoming importers and manufacturers price regulation. This regulation is expected almost momentarily.

It was agreed that two subcommittees will study the problem involved and report back to the full committee when it meets again in Washington thirty days after the regulation has been published. One subcommittee will report what importers consider fair dollar-and-cents markup ceilings on imports of carnauba, bees, candelilla, ouricury and montan waxes. The other subcommittee, representing manufacturers, will determine whether to recommend special dollar-and-cents ceilings on manufactured products on such products as floor, furniture, automobile and shoe polishes. The opinion was expressed that the general price regulation might be as satisfactory to the industry as a special regulation.

Carnauba Wax Substitutes

At the NPA meeting, serious consideration was given to assisting developments in this country of any industry to produce a substitute for carnauba wax. Industry representatives said that substantial progress has been made in the development of substitutes, some of which are superior to carnauba wax for some purposes. It was noted that a California concern has developed a process for producing wax from lignite which "could ultimately result in the complete replacement of carnauba wax," industry spokesmen said. NPA suggested that the company in question apply for assistance to the chemical division where its request would be fully investigated.

In discussing other possible wax substitutes, industry representatives revealed that plans are now under way to triple the production of sugar cane wax. It would be at least two years, however, it was stated, before any significant production could come from this source.

It was pointed out that production of Douglas fir wax had been halted, due to pressure of war work and scarcity of materials. However, there is evidence that this product is not a completely successful substitute for carnauba wax. Industry representatives urged formation of an advisory committee composed of suppliers and producers of wax products. This committee would be in a position to discuss the impact of the defense program on the availability of carnauba wax and substitute products.

Hercules Powder Building UK Cellulose Acetate Unit

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., announced March 30 that an agreement has been reached which will make use of its technics for the manufacture of cellulose acetate in England. Its wholly-owned subsidiary, Hercules Powder Company, Ltd., has entered into an agreement with James Nelson, Ltd., of Lancashire, and Erinoid, Ltd., of Stroud, Gloucestershire, for the production of cellulose flake. A modern plant is now under construction in Lancaster and is expected to commence operations sometime this year.

Part of the cellulose acetate produced will be used by Nelsons Silk, Ltd., a subsidiary of James Nelson, in its production of cellulose acetate rayon. Erinoid will use cellulose acetate from the plant for part of its requirements for the production of cellulose acetate plastics. The remainder will be distributed by Hercules Powder Company, Ltd.

Freeport Sulphur Obtains Rights to Dome in Texas

Freeport Sulphur Company has obtained the sulphur rights on a prospect at Nash Dome in Texas and will begin exploratory drilling there soon, Langbourne M. Williams, jr., president, revealed last week. Nash Dome, located thirty-five miles southwest of Houston, is the sixth Gulf Coast salt dome at which Freeport is undertaking to find and develop sulphur. The concern recently announced plans to prospect four domes in Louisiana and to build a sulphur-mining plant at another dome in that state.

1816 - A NAME AS OLD AS THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY - 1951

The story of the Cream Cheese
_____ that wouldn't spread...

One of the finest cream cheese products on the market was meeting consumer resistance. The cream cheese crumbled instead of spreading smoothly. The problem was turned over to Isco's Product Development Department which soon came up with the answer — Isco Cream Cheese Stabilizer.

Innis, Speiden meets dozens of similar problems daily in almost every conceivable industry. If your product or process involves chemicals, gums, waxes or insecticides, let us know how we can help *you*.

QUESTION: which 135 year old company can solve your problem?

Answer:

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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 17-19.

American Chemical Society, national meeting in two sessions, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., April 2-5, and Statler hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 9-12.

American Drug Manufacturers Association annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, Wa. Va., April 30-May 3.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, May 9-11.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., August 26-31.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton, Fla., April 2-4.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 14-17.

American Public Health Association, annual meeting, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., October 29-November 2.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., June 18-22.

American Spice Trades Association, annual meeting, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., May 14-16.

American Water Works Association, Miami, Fla., April 29-May 4.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., May 21-22.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Boca Raton, Fla., April 6-8.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 24; outing, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., May 25; annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 23.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association. Drake hotel, Chicago, Ill., April 29-May 1.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 20-22.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, May 20-23.

Institute of Paper Chemistry, executive conference, Appleton, Wis., May 14-15.

International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, New York, September 9-11.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, New Yorker hotel, New York, April 16-17; joint outing with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Spring meeting, Flamingo hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., April 4-6.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 3-6.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, Gibson hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 17-19.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.

National Packaging Conference, in conjunction with National Packaging Exposition, Auditorium, Atlantic City, N. J., April 17-19.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

National Sanitary Supply Association, public auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, June 3-6.

National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13 to 18.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 14-16.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Spring meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 18.

Society of the Plastics Industry, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 24-25.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association Commodore hotel, April 11; joint outing with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 15-17.

Tung Growers Council of America, annual convention, San Carlos hotel, Pensacola, Fla., May 25-26.

Electrochemical Society Elects Hunter President

Dr. Ralph M. Hunter, manager of the electrochemical division of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has been elected president of the Electrochemical Society and will begin his term of office at the Washington meeting of the society April 12. Dr. Hunter will replace Charles L. Faust, of Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, who will continue to serve as a member of the board of directors.

FWDA Meeting Sept. 9-12

The Federal Wholesale Druggists Association will hold its annual meeting September 9 to 12 at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Public Health Ass'n to Meet

The American Public Health Association will hold its seventh-ninth annual meeting October 29 to November 2 in the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif.

Oils, Fats Consumption: January

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials in January, 1951, totaled 1,563,187,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products	315,072,000
Paint and varnish	56,609,000
Processing	352,816,000
Refining	538,458,000
Soap	184,557,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
Babassu—	Crude	Refined
Refining	1,114,000	.....
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]	[1] .....
Castor—	No. 1	No. 3
Refining	[1]	[1] .....
Fatsplitting	[1]	[1] .....
Sulphonation	264,000	489,000
Soap	74,000	15,000
Paint and varnish	606,000	95,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1] .....
Chemicals	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	7,020,000	[2]556,000
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	2,409,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	[2] .....
Other uses	.....	299,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	35,099,000	.....
Deodorizing	.....	4,221,000
Hydrogenation	.....	2,433,000
Fatsplitting	5,587,000	.....
Sulphonation	[1]	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	[1] .....
Other edible products	.....	1,539,000
Chemicals	.....	[1] .....
Soap	14,345,000	10,736,000
Paint and varnish	.....	350,000
Other uses	399,000	[1] .....
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulphonation	.....	[2] .....
Deodorizing	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[3]1,222,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	22,554,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	[1] .....
Deodorizing	.....	3,233,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	8,929,000
Shortening	.....	[1] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	[1] .....
Other edible uses	[1]	7,579,000
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	69,000	121,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	138,055,000	.....
Sulphonation	[1]	[1] .....
Hydrogenation	[1]	42,552,000
Deodorizing	.....	[1] .....
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	47,214,000
Shortening	.....	18,463,000
Oleomargarine	.....	7,904,000
Other edible uses	.....	925,000
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Other uses	[1]	[1]206,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining	[2]	2,085,000
Fat-splitting	[2]	[2] .....
Sulphonation	[2]	[2] 340,000
Soap	[2]	[2] .....
Paint and varnish	360,000	1,015,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2]	219,000
Lubricants and greases	99,000	10,000
Other uses	[2]454,000	2,076,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Refined
Refining	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	27,000	243,000
Other uses	618,000	[2]210,000
Fishliver, other than cod—		All grades
Sulphonation	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	26,287,000	.....
Fatsplitting	[1]	.....
Soap	[1]	.....
Paint and varnish	13,793,000	16,465,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	9,151,000	1,222,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	2,000
Other uses	[4]8,299,000	5,227,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	404,000
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Chemicals	.....	369,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	1,508,000
Other uses	.....	[2]157,000
Vegetable, not specified—		
Refining	.....	21,388,000
Fat-splitting	.....	717,000
Hydrogenation	.....	[2]2,648,000
Sulphonation	.....	[2]245,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	8,897,000
Shortening	.....	[3]3,080,000
Oleomargarine	.....	231,000
Other edible uses	.....	[1]1,293,000
Soap	.....	1,628,000
Paint and varnish	.....	929,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[1]2,010,000
Chemicals	.....	485,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	[1]15,260,000

Fats and Greases

Grease and lard oil—	
Sulphonation	187,000
Soap	.....
Lubricants and greases	1,834,000
Other uses	[2]846,000
Grease, not specified—	
Refining	.....
Fat-splitting	6,859,000
Winterizing	.....
Sulphonation	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	900,000
Pressing	7,546,000
Soap	43,343,000
Lubricants and greases	1,352,000
Other uses	[2]6,801,000

Lard—	Rendered	Refined
Shortening	13,306,000	5,218,000
Oleomargarine	658,000	.....
Hydrogenation	1,909,000	765,000
Other edible uses	307,000	324,000
Soap	[2]	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	[2]	[2] .....
Other uses	[2,4]8,456,000	[2,4]4,787,000
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining	.....	29,000
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Soap	.....	[2] .....
Chemicals	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	97,000
Other uses	.....	[2]199,000
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening	.....	27,000
Oleomargarine	.....	418,000
Other edible uses	.....	[2] .....
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	[2] .....
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	[1] .....
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	125,000
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	[1]	.....
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]	[1] .....

Palm—	Pounds Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	3,377,000	[1] .....
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	.....
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[1]	.....
Sulphonation	.....	161,000
Hydrogenation	.....	2,023,000
Deodorizing	.....	4,992,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	773,000
Oleomargarine	.....	[1] .....
Other edible uses	.....	1,432,000
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]	[2]258,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases	.....	[2]152,000
Sesame, refined—		
All uses	.....	[1] .....
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	211,071,000	.....
Fat-splitting	[1]	.....
Sulphonation	43,000	96,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	79,130,000
Deodorizing	[2]	8,387,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	[1] .....
Shortening	[1]	62,395,000
Oleomargarine	.....	6,187,000
Other edible uses	.....	7,083,000
Soap	139,000	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	385,000	5,320,000
Chemicals	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	19,000	31,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	2,628,000	6,633,000
Tallow—		All grades
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	673,000
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Tung—		
Paint and varnish	.....	7,056,000
Chemicals	.....	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	[1] .....
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	316,000
Other uses	.....	824,000
Stearin, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	1,205,000	.....
Oleomargarine	357,000	.....
Other edible uses	[2]	.....
Soap	.....	547,000
Other uses	[2]	294,000
Stearin, vegetable—		
Shortening	.....	6,026,000
Oleomargarine	.....	786,000
Hydrogenation	.....	2,775,000
Other edible uses	.....	30,000
Other uses	.....	.....
Tallow, edible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[2]	.....
Hydrogenation	[2]	[2] .....
Pressing	1,753,000	.....
Shortening	733,000	416,000
Other edible	145,000	[2] .....
Soap	[2]	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	[2]	[2] .....
Other uses	[2]22,000	27,000
Tallow, inedible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	35,682,000	.....
Fat-splitting	18,123,000	.....
Hydrogenation	1,466,000	[2] .....
Sulphonation	564,000	[2] .....
Soap	64,031,000	28,661,000
Lubricants and greases	2,528,000	[2] .....
Other uses	[2]1,477,000	[2]173,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal fat and oil fatty acids, not specified—	
Winterizing and pressing	5,351,000
Soap	2,026,000
Lubricants and greases	674,000
Other uses	[2]8,356,000
Animal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Soap	2,557,000
Other uses	[2] .....
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	.....
Fat-splitting	[2] .....
Sulphonation	.....
Soap	[2] .....
Paint and varnish	123,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....
Lubricants and greases	32,000
Other uses	202,000
Fish and marine mammal oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	65,000
Paint and varnish	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....
Other uses	[2]152,000
Fish and marine mammal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Other uses	.....
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	505,000
Red oil—	
Sulphonation	360,000
Soap	2,557,000
Paint and varnish	14,000
Chemicals	701,000
Lubricants and greases	422,000
Other uses	[2,3]1,848,000
Stearic acid—	
Sulphonation	22,000
Soap	365,000
Paint and varnish	49,000
Lubricants and greases	419,000
Chemicals	627,000
Other uses	[2,3]3,746,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	[2] .....
Soap	3,705,000
Paint and varnish	1,342,000
Lubricants and greases	49,000
Chemicals	1,950,000
Other uses	[2]6,630,000
Vegetable oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Fat-splitting	12,630,000
Soap	5,090,000
Paint and varnish	[2] .....
Other uses	[2]1,139,000

Unclassified

Materials not shown separately—	
Refining	2,357,000
Fat-splitting	2,592,000
Hydrogenation	5,597,000
Sulphonation	762,000
Pressing	2,178,000
Shortening	[2] .....
Oleomargarine	723,000
Soap	1,849,000
Paint and varnish	439,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2] .....
Chemicals	3,098,000
Lubricants and greases	698,000
Other uses	[2]5,760,000

[1] Included in "vegetable oils, not specified," including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.
[2] Included in "materials not shown separately," including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.
[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[4] Includes 8,073,000 pounds denatured or shipped in inedible tanks.
[5] Includes 4,519,000 pounds denatured or shipped in inedible tanks.

TGA Releases Agenda For Annual Convention

The Toilet Goods Association, which will hold its annual convention May 15 to 17 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, has outlined its program plans. The theme of the meeting is entitled, "How Far—How Fast?".

Joseph Keho, TGA president, will start off proceedings on the morning of the fifteenth with his annual report. A question and answer panel will be conducted by members of the association's staff, with H. L. Brooks, honorary chairman of the TGA board of directors, presiding. Participating will be S. L. Mayham, H. D. Goulden, Hugo Mock, F. Weavers Myers and John P. Currie. Officers and new directors of the association will be elected at this session. Winners of the Charles S. Welch packaging award will be presented with plaques at a luncheon on May 15.

The afternoon session on the fifteenth will take the form of a panel discussion on "Distribution." The subject will be discussed from the standpoint of the theory and methods of distribution of toilet goods through various outlets, with special stress being laid on the newer and more unusual outlets which have recently come into play.

The May 16 morning session will consist of a panel discussion covering what may be expected in the line of supplies of raw materials, packaging materials, and other products which manufacturers customarily purchase. Participating in this discussion will be representatives of various supplying industries. The Cecil Smith memorial golf trophy will be presented at a luncheon on the sixteenth to the winner of the golf tournament scheduled for May 14 at the Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

The May 16 afternoon session will be given over to a closed meeting for manufacturers of toilet preparations and cosmetics only. As is customery, both morning and afternoon sessions on May 17 will be devoted to the Spring meeting of the TGA scientific section.

Scientific Section Program

Papers to be presented at the May 17 morning session are the following:—

"Peroxide Test Methods for Determining Oil

—*Continued on page 58*

Management Ass'n Packaging Conference Set April 17-19

The outlook for packaging materials and the extent to which substitutions will have to be made in coming months will be discussed at a panel session which will be a feature of the three-day National Packaging Conference, to be sponsored by the American Management Association, April 17 to 19 at the Auditorium, Atlantic City, N. J. The conference will be held in conjunction with the twentieth National Packaging Exposition.

A. Douglas Murphy, packaging coordinator, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), will lead the panel which will include representatives of government, industry and industry associations. Prospects for foil and metal containers, glass, paper, paperboard, plastics, closures, wood and adhesives will be discussed. Defense packaging requirements will be explained to industry at another panel session at which representatives of the army, navy and the air force will speak and answer questions from the floor.

AIChE Midwest Meeting May 13-16 in Kansas City

Ammonia synthesis, innovations in petroleum refining, reaction kinetics and influence of finances on engineering expansion are among the topics to be discussed at the midwest regional meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, to be held May 13 to 16 at the President hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

AIC '51 Medal to Holmes

Dr. Harry N. Holmes, emeritus professor of chemistry, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, has been unanimously chosen to receive the 1951 gold medal of The American Institute of Chemists. Presentation of the medal to Dr. Holmes, in recognition of his services to chemistry, will be made at the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the institute, to be held May 9 to 11 in Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada. Dr. Holmes researches on vitamins have materially aided public health and nutrition.

Spice Meeting May 14-16

The American Spice Trades Association will hold its annual meeting May 14 to 16 at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C.

HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF USING
CONJULIN TO IMPROVE YOUR PRODUCT?

Chemistry as seen through a secretary's eyes

Typewriters used to be finished in shiny black. They did dress up the office—but they also played hob with the office gal's eyes. Light, reflected by the shiny surface, was a cause of eye-strain, irritation and inefficiency.

Not so today. Because of chemistry—the finish on a typewriter is easy on the eyes. Now typewriters have a wrinkle finish. This breaks up the light reflections and enables the secretary to do a better, faster job.

Wrinkle finishes for typewriters are somewhat new. But during the war, wrinkle finishes were a must for instrument panels in planes and similar equipment, where reflected light was an obstacle to efficient operation. Today, wrinkle finishes are applied to a wide range of consumer and industrial products.

How can you get the best wrinkle finish? We say, use CONJULIN* or Conjulin Fatty Acid. This oil dries in 1/5 the time required for high bodied linseed oil—and one of its important characteristics is the excellent wrinkle finish it produces.

We developed CONJULIN at the request of the U.S. Government. We made it by re-arranging the molecular structure of linseed oil —changing the linoleic and linolenic acids into isomeric acids containing double bonds. CONJULIN dries to a hard, flexible film, with great water and alkali resistance—and its rapid drying property suggests advantage to you whether you use air-drying or baking finishes.

If your product can be improved by the use of CONJULIN or Conjulin Fatty Acid—why not have your secretary write us a letter (on her more efficient typewriter with the wrinkle finish) and we'll send you samples and fullest information.

Specifications on
CONJULIN SLOW GEL
CONJULIN QUICK GEK
and
CONJULIN FATTY ACIDS
available upon request.

**Reg. product of Woburn Chemical Corp. (N. J.)*

WOBURN dependable PRODUCTS

WOBURN CHEMICAL CORP. (N.J.)

FATTY ACIDS, SPLIT AND DISTILLED
CASTOR • CHINAWOOD • COCOANUT • CONJULIN • COTTONSEED • DISTOLINE
HELIOLINE • ISOLINE • LAURIC • LINSEED • MARINE • PALM • SOYA • TALLOW
SYNTHETIC DRYING OILS, ESTERS AND PLASTICIZERS • ESTER GUMS AND ROSINS • PIGMENTS AND COLORS

1200 HARRISON AVENUE, KEARNY, NEW JERSEY • KEARNY 2-3300

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, March 30 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acenaphthene, below 9° C., m.p., dms., works lb 40 - —
over 92.5 C, m.p. dms., works lb. .50 - —

Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., frt, equald lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- .11

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, tech. fib., dms lb .45 - —

Acetanilide tech. bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP bbls. 2,000-lb. lots lb .50 —
smaller lots lb .56 - —

Acetic anhydride dms., c.l. frt alld. E lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - .16½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13½ - .13½

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .74 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10
Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetylpara-aminophenol-N, fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.54
smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.52 - 1.60

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech. dms lb. .38½- —

Acid, abietic com'l, dms, c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 14.50 - —
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -26.00
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs. 17.00 -19.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls. same basis lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis

Adipic fib dms., works lb. .26½- —

Aminoacetic NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic resub. bbls lb 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb 1.21 - —

Arsenous tech (see Arsenic, white)

USP (see Arsenic trioxide)

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 8.20

Benzoic tech. bbls. dms., 100 lbs or more lb. .40 - .43
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb .50 - .54

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39

Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 143.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 196.00 - —
bulk., c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran. bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, Broenner's, bbls. lb. 1.47 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —

Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.00 -11.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 4.75
synth., dms lb 4.00 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .49 - —

Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .49 - —

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .36 - .36½

Cassello, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - —

Chicago, bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .039
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —

Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½

USP (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb 2.50 4.00

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —

Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c per lb higher.

USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. 28 - —
smaller lots lb 28½ —
kgs. lb. 29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb 24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb 25 —
smaller lots lb 25½ —
kgs. lb .26½ —

USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .29½- .30¾
double dist., dms lb. .31½- .32¾

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .21 - .22¼
double dist., dms lb. .21½- .22¾

Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C, non-ret dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 1.36
l.c.l., non-ret dms., same basis lb. 1.34 1.49
ret. dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.28 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 —
207° C, tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25
204° to 207° C, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis. gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, imp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., c.l.f. gal. 1.35 - 1.55

petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .50 - .53
257° C to 265° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .63
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .46 - —

Crotonic 6b dms works lb 29 —

Cyanoacetic tech bbls lb 90 1.25

Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 -25.00

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs. works lb 14 —

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31½- —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 —

Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more. gram 2.00 —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- .17½
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 .38

Gallic, NF VII bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - —
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - —

Gamma dry ground bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .25 .33
dms. lb. .16 — —
kgs. lb. .18 - —

Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
25-lb lots, works lb. 2.60 - —

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic)

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb 80 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.67 - —
57%, cbys lb. 2.93 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd, E lb. .43 - —

Acid, hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls. works lb 1.00 - —
dilute, NF 2% 5-lb bots lb .37 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works. lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1958

Hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls., works lb. 07 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb .084 - —
tanks Belle W Va., 100% basis lb. 085 - —

Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb 78 —

J, bbls. works 100% basis lb 2.50 2.55

Koch, bbls., frt alld lb. .64 —

L, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.25 —

Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 .20
smaller lots lb. .16½ .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .2950- .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾ —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼ - 22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3365- —
tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 - 11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - 12.35
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.65 - 17.65
NF, 85% cbys lb. .85 .88

Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 .67

Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .33 - —
60%, dms lb. .30 - —

Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .2560- .26
water white, dms lb. .2860- .27

Maleic, anhydride (see M), powder, dms lb. .37 - .38

Malic, dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 2.10

Metanilic dms., works lb. .57 —

Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. 76 —
less than truckload, works lb. 76½ 80

Molybdic, dms. 84-92% works lb. .88 —

Monochloroacetic purified flake, 98%, dms lb. 24½- 25¼
tech., flake, 95-97%, dms lb. .20 .22

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 2.80
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.55
tanks, works ton. 29.00 -31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.30
tanks, works ton. 31.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 4.40
tanks, works ton. 36.00 -38.00

CP USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. 16¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - 24¼

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms., l.c.l lb. 38 - —

Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. 14 —
tanks, works lb. .12 —
230-240 acidity dms., works lb 22 —
tanks, works lb 19 —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)

(2)-7-Sulphonic,2 amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic mixed (see Acid Cleve's, mixed)

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7 sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias)

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

Nicotinic, USP dms. frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30

Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 38° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60

CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ —

Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).

Oleic (see Oil, red)

Oleum (see Acid sulphuric fuming)

Orthocresotinic dms ton lots, works lb 62 - —
smaller lots works lb 64 —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17½- —

Palm oil white dist dms lb 21¼ 21¾

Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. .21¼- 21¾
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 5.30

Para-aminosalicylic, dms. 1,000-lb lots or more lb 6.00 7.50
smaller lots lb 6.05 7.80

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).

Acacia—Acid, Paramethylphenylcinchonic

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	distr.	distilled	neut.	neutral
		dist.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dextro.	distributor		
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
		F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	prod.	producer
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	pt.	point
b.p.	boiling point	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime			purif.	purified
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
		fus.	fused	refd.	refined
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	refy.	refinery
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	reg.	regular
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	resub	resublimed
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	ret.	returnable
				SD.	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d.	single distilled
				S. E.	southeast
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
c.l.	car lots	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	ship't	shipment
col.	color	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
com'l	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	s.u.	standard unit
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	synth	synthetic
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tanks	railroad tank-cars
cps.	centipoises	liq.	liquid		
cryst.	crystal	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	tech	technical
cs.	cases			USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cyls.	cylinders			VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	min.	minimum		
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
		nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse

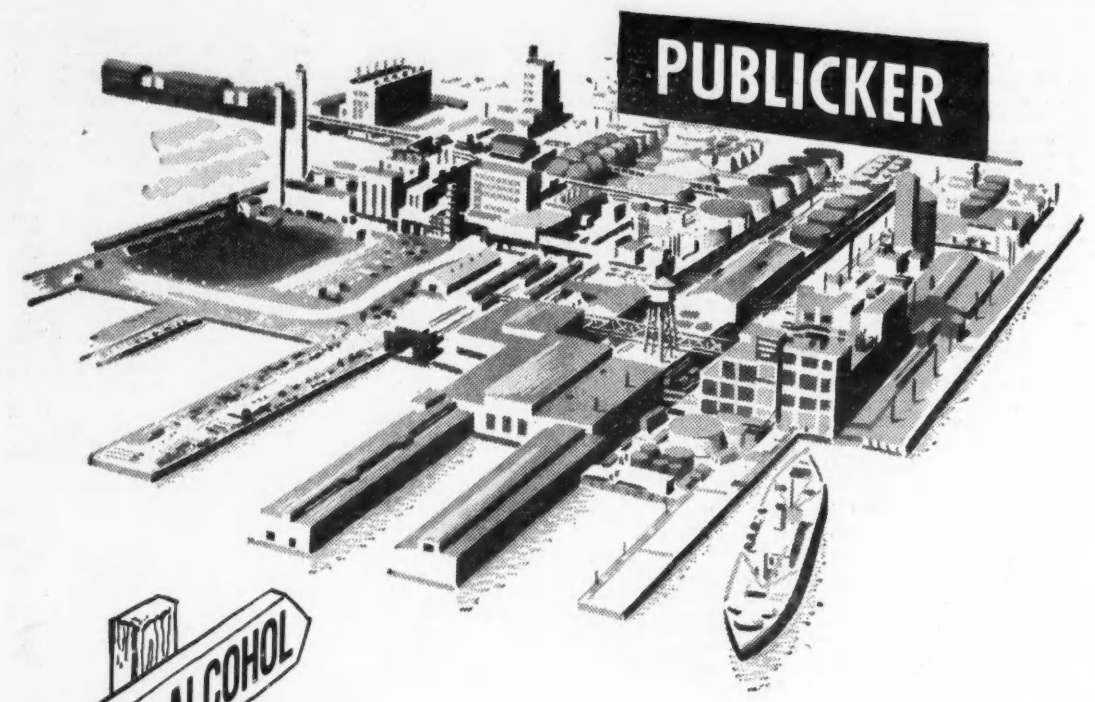
A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Paratoluidinmetasulphonic—Aldol

Acid, paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Perchloric 60% chys., works lb. .58 .62
70 72% chys., works lb .61 .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
dms., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
NF, 85%, chys., c.l. lb. .10½- —
For shipments in chys., add handling charges
Picramic, bgs lb. 65 - .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, dms lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., works lb. .25½- .26
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.30
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.81
Pyroligneous, dms., extra, l.c.l., works, South gal. .31 - —
whse., N. Y. C. gal. .50 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .33 - .34
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .36 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .44 - —
powder, bbls lb. .49 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .90¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .92¾- —

Acid, soybean oil, double dist., dms., lb. .22½- .23¾
single dist., dms lb. .22 - .23¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .24¼- .25½
single-pressed, bgs. lb. .23¾- .26
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .26½- .27¾
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .60 - .65
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.s., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, chys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton. 16.30 - —
66° Be, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 8.10
tanks, works ton. 20.00 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, chys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton. 22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .20½- .21¾
hydrated, dms. lb. .23 - .24
Tannic, tech., dms lb. .90 - .92
NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - —
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.58 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .39½- —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .41 - —
small dms. lb. .43 - .45
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., chys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T,2,4,5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.40 Nom.
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.00 1.25
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Root, bls lb. .48 - .65
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 -85.00
Acrolein dms. works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip, bls lb. 1.40 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .30 - .35
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms. works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (eggs), edible, flake, bbls. lb. 2.07 - 2.10
powd., bbls lb. 2.10 - 2.13
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .93 - .95
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).



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PUBLICKER

INDUSTRIES INC.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOL AND SOLVENTS

1429 WALNUT ST., PHILA. 2, PA.

Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —, (see also Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .65 - .88
tech. dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 - .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29¾- .36¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30¾- .37¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - .35
synthetic, normal, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .13½- .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32½- —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.20
Decyl, bots lb. 2.00 - —
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .79 - 1.03½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .83 - 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .67 - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .69½- 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½- .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .69½- 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½- .91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.08
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .79½- 1.05
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83½- 1.14
tanks, same basis gal. .67½- .91
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .91½
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.26 - 1.44
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - 1.53
tanks, same basis gal. 1.14 - 1.30
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .76½- 1.01
l.c.l., same basis gal. .80½- 1.10
tanks, same basis gal. .64½- .87
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .82½- 1.09
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86½- 1.18
tanks, same basis gal. .70½- .95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .79 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - 1.16
tanks, same basis gal. .67 - .93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf, USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. 18.11 -18.15½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.15 -18.24½
tanks, same basis gal. 17.99 -18.01½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. 1.01 - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .89 - .91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 19.08 -19.12½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 19.12 -19.21½
tanks, same basis gal. 18.96 -18.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms. c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .26¼- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .42 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .47 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, metnyl-isobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexonal).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.95
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .76 - .81
smaller lots, works lb. .81 - .86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns. Waverly, N. Y lb. .47 - —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .42½- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .38 - —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .30½- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .26½- —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .20 - .21
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.48

Aldrin, 60% solut, dms., c.l. works, frt. alld lb 1.06 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb 1.65 - 1.90
Algin, bbls, fib, dms lb .81 - 2.00
Alizarin (see Red Alizarin)
Alkanet, root, bgs lb .35 - .40
Allethrin 100% dms., 1 to 10 dm lots lb 45.00 —
smaller lots, works lb 50.00 -55.00
solution 20% dms. 100 lb. lots works lb 9.00 - —
10% dms. works gal 37.75 - —
2% dms., works gal 7.75 - —
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento)
Mexican, bgs lb .15½- .16
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb 1.45 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .16¾- —
c.l. dlvd lb .17½- —
tanks dlvd lb 15 —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb .51 - —
solution 40%, dms., works lb .25½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb .38 - .39
powdered, cs lb .48 - .49
Curacao, kgs lb .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb 3.75 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls, frt alld, lb .45 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea 95-98% tech dms. works, frt alld lb 2.00 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb .41 - —
Alphaionone (ret dms, c.l works, frt. equald lb .39½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb .40 - —
Alphapinene, tanks South works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms, t.c.l. dlvd f.b. lb 17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo 350.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo 350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb .24 - .40
Alum, ammonium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms lb .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.93 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms lb .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb .17 - —
Soda, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs, c.l., works lb .03½- .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide)
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works, lb .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb .27 - .28
Fluoride (tech anhyd. bbls, c.l., works lb .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l lb. 09½- —
t.c.l. works lb .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 65.00 -85.00
light, bgs. dlvd lb .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb .21¼- —
contract, works lb .20¼- —
8-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb .18¼- —
contract, works lb .17¼- —
dried, USP XII, fib dms., works, lb .79½- —
contract, works lb .76½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld lb .28½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt alld lb .14 - .15
kgs, ton, frt alld lb .12½ —
smaller lots frt alld lb .13 - .18
280-400 mesh dms., frt alld lb .32 - .33
kgs., frt alld lb .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb .35 - .37
kgs., frt alld lb .34 - —
600 mesh, dms, frt. alld. lb .51 - .53
kgs, frt, alld lb .50 - —

Aluminum oxide flour prices 1¢ per lb higher.

Optical, floated, kgs., dlvd. lb .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb .16 - .17
kgs., frt alld lb .15 —
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb .59½- —
standard, dms lb .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb .97½- —
standard, dms lb .68½- —
rubber comp., dms lb .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb .54½- —
varnish standard, dms lb .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

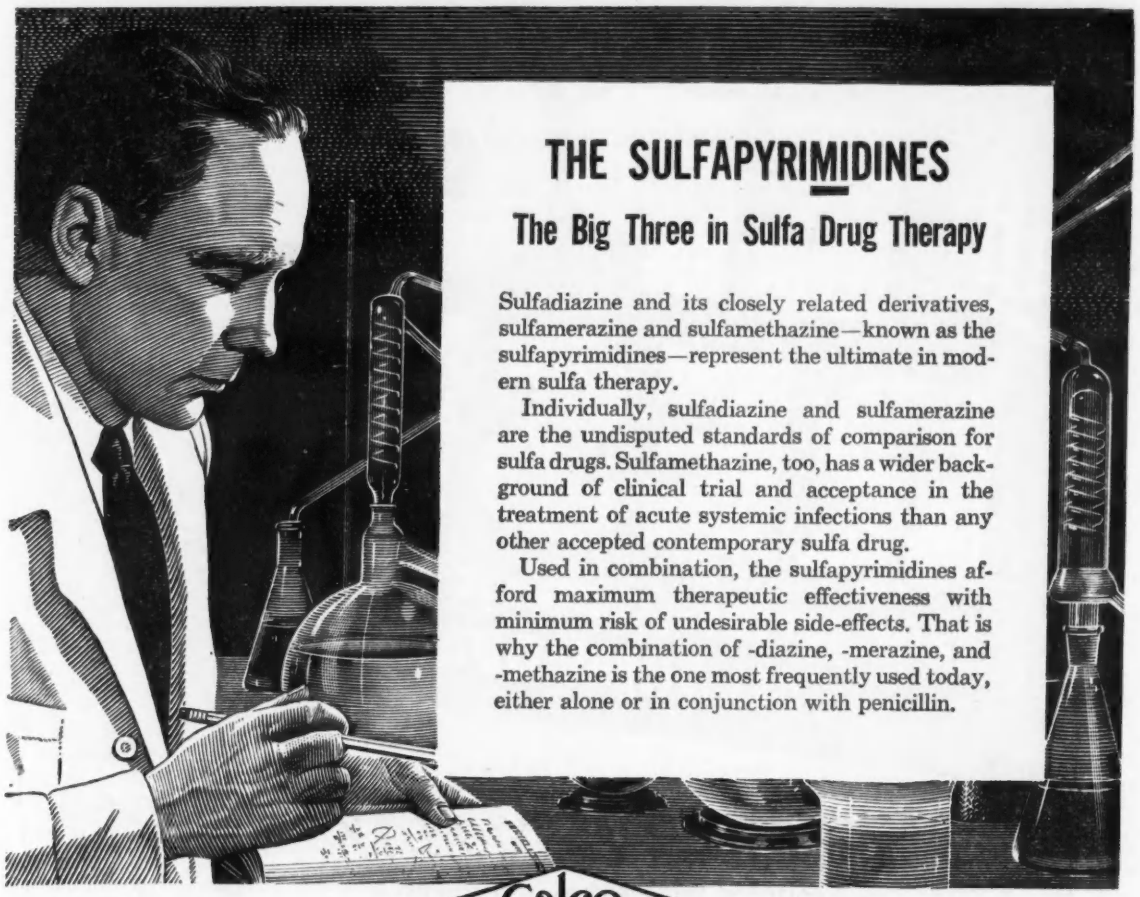
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb .42 - .43
l.c.l. lb .43 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb .42 - .43
l.c.l. lb .43 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb .42 - .43
l.c.l. lb .43 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs, works ton 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton 36.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs, c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran, dms, works lb .27 .28
powd, dms., works lb .32 .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb .94 - 1.03

Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb .47½- —
tanks, works lb .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb .60 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine, USP, bots, dms lb 6.00 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks works ton 79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls, extra, zone 1 lb .17 .17½
2 lb .19 .19½
3 lb .21 .21½
4 lb .16 .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton 80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 3.10 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton 80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs, c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton 75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb .47 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms, kgs, 4,000 lbs, frt alld lb 80 - —
smaller lots frt alld lb 81 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works lb .33 .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb .18¾- 19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb .38 - .39
dms. lb .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.

Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms. lb .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., (see Ammoniac sal) USP, gran., bbls., dms lb .19 - —
Citrate, plastic, bbls lb .75 - —
dms. lb .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride)
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, plastic, 80% dms. works lb .40½- —
kgs., works lb .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld lb .21½- —
tech., bbls., works lb .37 - —
dms., works lb .39 - —
Molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb .85 - —
metal grade, kgs lb 90 - —
tech grade, bbls, kgs lb 80 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton 69.50 - —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 76.55 - —
domestic, bgs., western works, ton 61.00 -63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 48.50 - —
Oleate, dms, resup lb 2¼- —
Oxalate, fine gran, dms lb .25 .31
Pentaborate, gran, bbls., c.l. works ton 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher lb .39 - .42
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb .30 - .35

Aldrin—Amphetamine Sulphate

Ammonium phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works lb .08¼- —
l.c.l., works lb .08¾- —
dibasic, NF, cbls, dms lb 40 —
tech, bgs., c.l., works lb 08 —
l.c.l., works lb .08½ —
Salicylate, NF, dms, kgs lb 1.34 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms, works lb 12 .13
Sulphamate, bbls, dms, works lb 18 20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton 32.00 -45.00
converters, Gulf and Atlantic ports ton. No prices.
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works lb .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb .15½- —
tanks, dlvd, or frt. alld. lb .09 - —
Sulphocyanide (tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .18 - .19
t.c.l., works lb .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., 100% basis lb 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib, dms., frt. alld. lb .50 - .55
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots lb 36.00 —
dextro laevo, dms lb 6.50 —
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic, bots lb 36.00 -40.00
monobasic, bots lb 34.00 —
dextro-laevo, dms lb 6.50 7.00
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dms lb 6.25 —
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb 33.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb 6.50 - 7.00



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The Big Three in Sulfa Drug Therapy

Sulfadiazine and its closely related derivatives, sulfamerazine and sulfamethazine—known as the sulfapyrimidines—represent the ultimate in modern sulfa therapy.

Individually, sulfadiazine and sulfamerazine are the undisputed standards of comparison for sulfa drugs. Sulfamethazine, too, has a wider background of clinical trial and acceptance in the treatment of acute systemic infections than any other accepted contemporary sulfa drug.

Used in combination, the sulfapyrimidines afford maximum therapeutic effectiveness with minimum risk of undesirable side-effects. That is why the combination of -diazine, -merazine, and -methazine is the one most frequently used today, either alone or in conjunction with penicillin.

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Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
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Choline Chloride
Choline Tri Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
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Amyl Acetate—Bismuth Subsalicylate

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - .30
High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher.
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms. lb 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Nitrite USP bots lb 1 75 1 83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .80 - .85
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom. bls lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls lb. .70 - .80
Angostura bark, bls lb. .45 - .50
Aniline oil, dms, c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - .20
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .17 - .18
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs lb. .38 - .40
afloat, bgs lb. .38 - —
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
Czech, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Mexican, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Spanish, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Turkish, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Annatto powder dms lb 24 25
Seed, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb 1.10 - —
90%, bbls., works lb 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .42 - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .42½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - .45
lb. .34 - .45
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - .46
c.l., works, Idaho lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, works lb. .50 - .52
solution, cbys lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine, USP, bots lb. 23.40 -23.65
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .18 - .19
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms. kilo. 70.00 -90.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 35.00 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .16 - .18
root, bls lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic, metal, lump, cots., prompt ship lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .08½
Asafetida, cs lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 1.137.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 587.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 484.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 379.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 323.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 302.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 279.50 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 150.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 150.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 71.40 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 59.50 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 24.50 - —

Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt. ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.75 -13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 5.75 - 8.25

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units vial. .80 - —
50,000 units vial. 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .40 - .45
tree bark, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton. 82.50 -87.50
smaller lots, works ton. 92.50 -97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .30 .35
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms lb. .19 - .21
tech., crystals bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.30 -10.80
Chromate, bgs, frt. equald lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., works lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs lb. .09 - .09¼
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 100.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 19.00 - —
95.75% bgs. mines ton 20.00 - —
water-grd., paper, bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 37.60 -37.85
ex-whse., N. Y. ton. 53.45 -61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .60 - .70
Root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton. 12.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .73 - .85
tech., cbys., dms lb. .50 - .55
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .02 - .0225
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0210- .0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0295- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0335- —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .24½
Peroxide, pure, 6b. ctns., works. lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
High grade, benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.80 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb. 8.90 - 9.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, 6b. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicolin, 93%, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Beth root, bls lb. 45 - .50
Biotin, cryst gram. 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 4.85
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.32 - 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, 6b. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, 6b. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, 6b. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —

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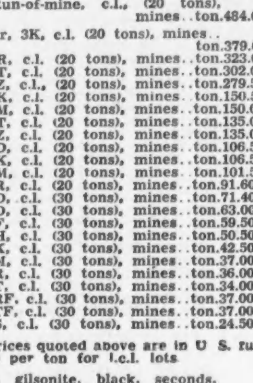

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Black, carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs. c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
bgs. ctns. l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .16 - —
furnace fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - .065
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - .105
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- .08
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- .0840
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .1250- .13
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0550- —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb .0950- —
semi reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb .04 —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb .08 —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide synthetic bgs. c.l., works lb .11 —
l.c.l. works lb. 11¼ —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .077 .33
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160 0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .28 - .30
root, bls lb. .12 .15
Black dyes (see Dyes)
Black haw root bark, bls lb 65 75
tree bark, bls lb. .30 - .35
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb .50 58
Blanc fixe, dry hy-product, bgs. c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.105.00 - —
direct process bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 140.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.95.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 140.00
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 140.00
pulp 66⅔% bbls, c.l. works ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.83.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo, bgs unit-ton. 9.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 9.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. lb. .18 .25
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .57 .65
Blue, alkali dry bbls, dlvd N of Tenn and N C., E of Miss R. including St Paul Minneapolis Davenport Rock Island St Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner bbls, litho flushed same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine bbls, same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, Ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength bbls, same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze bbls, same basis lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic PMA bbls lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA bbls lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors dlvd prices ½c higher Ala, Fla., Ga. La (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss N C., S C., Tenn. Tex (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1 6c higher, Pac Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes
Blueflag, root, bls lb .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 -70.00
Chicago, works ton.65.00 -70.00
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip)
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .18 - .20
Borage flowers, bls lb 40 45
Borax, tech., anhydrous bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N Y or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N Y or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N Y or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N Y or Chi ton.83.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.88.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N Y or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N Y or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N Y or Chi ton.113.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs, c.l. works, frt alld or nearest whse. point lb. .15 21
l.c.l., same basis lb 16 22
Borneol, ens lb 2.25 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyano acetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic)
Brimstone (see Sulphur)
Bromine purified cs, c.l. frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2.60
cbys. lb 1.52 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb 5.35 5.75
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., ens., dms., works. lb. .75 - .85
moulding, ens., dms., works. lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, ens., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, ens., dms., works. lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls lb .30 .35
Brown iron oxide synth bgs, l.c.l., works lb. .12 .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. 0375- —
Sap, crystals works lb 12 —
powdered lb 13 —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb 04½ 15¼
l.c.l. works lb 04½ 15½
raw, paper bgs, c.l. works lb 04½ 13
l.c.l., works lb 04¾ 13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. 06½ —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs same basis lb 06½ 06¾
Vandyke, bbls works lb 11 —
Brucine, ens., 100 ozs oz .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, ens., 100 ozs. oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .16 - .18
cut and sifted bls lb. .22 - .24
Berries, bgs lb 80 90
Burdock root, bls lb 22 26
Butadiene, cyls, refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- .12½
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. 05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- .36¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- .37¾
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - .35
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms, c.l., frt. alld. E, of Rockies lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 48 - —
Laurate, dms, works lb 42 —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb 60 —
Oleate, refd, dms, c.l. works lb 52 —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
stearate, dms, frt alld E of Rockies lb. .37 - .43
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .43
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb 5.00 5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs. dlvd. lb 2.57 - —
Stearate, 50-lb ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt equald lb 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms. lb. 5.75 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb 3.80 —
anhydrous, dms, 100 lbs or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated USP, dms, 100 lbs or more lb 2.60 —
Hydrobromide, bots lb 6.70 Nom.
Bismuth-ammonium citrate USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point lb. .19 .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- .22¾
Carload price ½c per lb less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse 1½c per lb higher
Calamine, USP, dms lb. 27 29
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs lb. .30 32
imported, bleached, bls lb 70 Nom
stripped, bls lb. .40 - .45

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Calciferol—Chalk

Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil dms. 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾ -
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼ -
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit. .05¾ -
Calcium acetate, bgs. dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers dms. c.l. whse., works frt. alld on 96 lbs or over lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 12 - 13
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide, standard generator size dms., c.l., dlvd ton.128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst. purified, bbls., jars lb .28 - .30
flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 32.00 -32.00
liquor, same basis 40%, tank-cars ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, USA bbls. dms lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls dms lb. .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate NF fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Calcium hydride, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Hypochloride, cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, ton lots or less, dms lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller quantities, works lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .12
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt adjusted gram .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 Nom.
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.95.00 Nom.
monobasic, bgs. 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works lb 7.20 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .44 - .45
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .46
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .55 - .80
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 4.02 - —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.80 -18.80
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb lots lb. .45 - .55
tablets, 1-oz. ½ oz. cs lb. .85 - .93
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bois. (1,300 lbs.) lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran. powd. bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb lots lb. .94 - —
smaller lots lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark bls lb. .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. .65 - .70
powd., bxs lb. .80 - .85
Russian, bgs lb. 2.80 - 2.90
powd., bxs lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper lb. 4.50 - 6.50
from African pepper lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Caramel coloring NF bbls gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .23 - .23½
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
8-gal. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, lb. .10½- .11¼
NF, cbys lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt alld lb. .08 - —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .109 -
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- .08¼
W of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs. lb. 4.05 - 5.10
medium, cs lb. 3.90 - 3.95
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs lb. 3.70 - 3.75
Mangalore type, cs lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Indian, cs lb. 3.50 - 3.60
green Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.90 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.85 - —
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine, No. 40, NF bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls, 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per tins, gram lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can. 1.09 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb. 25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb. 7.86 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, mill. units . .18 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .26 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.75 - 9.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .44 - .49
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point lb. .42 - .43
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .45 - .46
imp. acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .37¾- .38
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .42½- —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N.J. lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .18 - .18½
longstick lb. .22 - .23
shipment, bls lb. .20 - .21
shortstick, bls lb. .18 - .19
shipment, bls lb. .18 - .19
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .17 - .17½
broken, bls lb. .16 - .16½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .26 - .26½
broken bls lb. .23 - .23½
unscraped, bls lb. .24 - .24½
broken, bls lb. .23 - .23½
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .32 - .34
afloat lb. .31 - .32
medium, bls lb. .40 - .41
thin, bls., afloat lb. .57 - .57½
Cassia, buds, bgs lb. .35 - .38
Cassia fistula, bskts lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports, long ton. 310.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Castoreum, natural, cns lb. 7.00 -30.00
artificial, cns. lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Catechol, CP, cryst. fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.00 - —
Catnip leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .34 - .36
Indian, bgs lb. .28 - .28½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxyun scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate, flake ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF bbls. bgs. works lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 - 1.85
smaller lots, works lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0293- .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 -60.00

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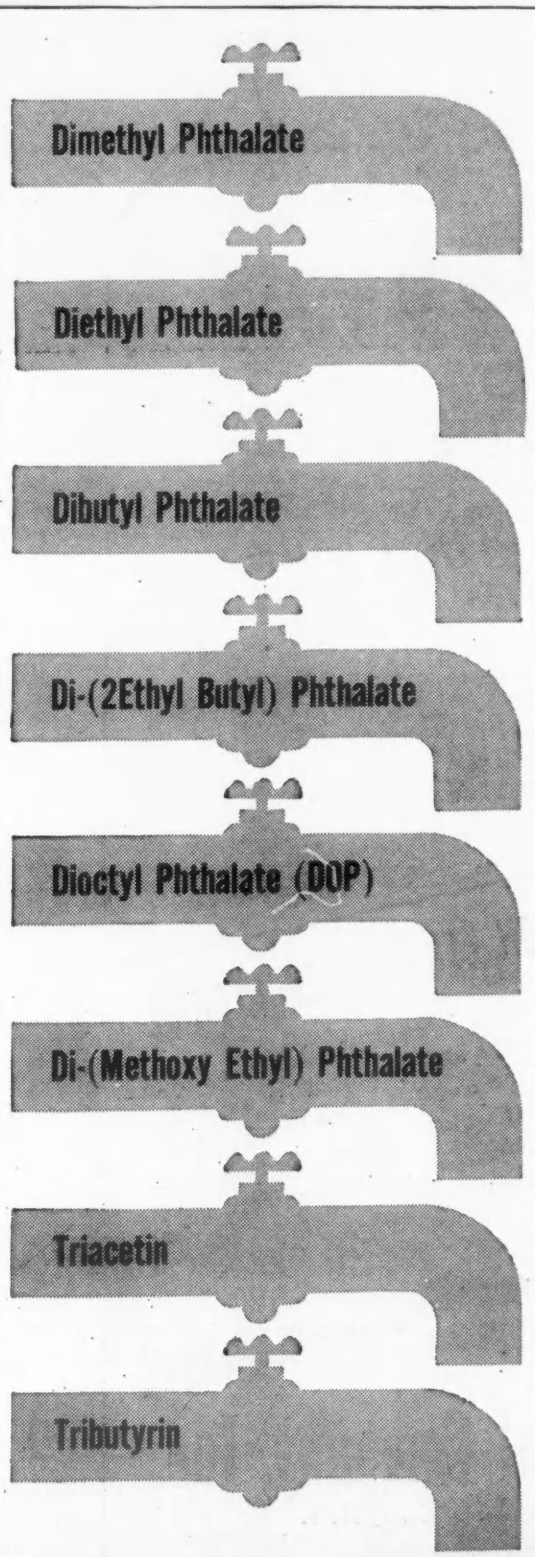
Roman, bls. lb. .80 - .85
Charcoal activated USP, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone, NF, bbls lb. .23 - —
Hardwood, briquets, 10-lb. bgs., c.l., works ton.80.00 - —
20-lb. or 40-lb. bgs., c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.64.00 - —
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works ton.46.80 -59.00
lump, bgs., extra, returnable c.l., works ton.41.80 -45.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.80 -43.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l. works, South ton.40.00 - —
c.l., works ton.40.00 -50.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.40.00 -50.00
bulk c.l. works South ton.30.00 - —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0475 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102 - .1202
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99 75%, 300 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton.12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton.13.50 -14.00
bulk c.l. works ton 9.50 -10.00
99 75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.00 -12.00
c.l., works ton 11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs. c.l. works. ton.16.00 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.19.00 -40.00
powd., ogs., c.l., ex dock. net ton.35.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.45.00 -60.00
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, jars lb. 1.10 - —
Chloramine T NF bbls, works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - .75
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works. c.l. lb. .58 - —
same basis, l.c.l. lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., same basis, c.l. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼ - —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, 4% oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, pails, tins lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.50 - —
5-lb. pkg. lb 9.00 - —
1-lb. pkg. lb 9.50 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted lb 2.30 - 2.55
Chloride, fib dms., same basis lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Chromium acetate, powd. 72% Cr., bbls. works lb. No stocks
solut., 7½% bbls., works lb. .08½ - —
cbys lb. .10¼ - —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys lb. .10¾ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½ - —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .42 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 7.65 -10.27
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .46
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .32 - .35
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 - .65
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .30½ - .42
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .36½ - .37
Citral, bots., cns lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 4.35 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.95 - 5.25
Civet, artificial, bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots. oz. 4.00 - 5.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .45 - .45½
Zanzibar, bls lb. .45 - .45½
Clover tops, red, bgs lb. .95 - 1.05
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose), standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. net weight basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per lb. and below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .24 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14½ - —
refd., resale, bbls. c.l. ex-whse. gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .27 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .15 - —
Cobalt, acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.11 - —
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.84 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.06½ - —
Hydrate, 60.3% Co., bbls. lb. 2.41 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. .62¼ - —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .38¼ - —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 2.10 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 2.17 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¼ - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls. lb. .96 - —
Oxide, black, kgs. lb. 1.60 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs. lb. 1.49 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .26½ - —
Sulphate, bgs., 21% Co., kgs. lb. 1.22¼ - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .75½ - .80½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP cns. 100 ozs oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black root, bls lb. .20 - .25
Blue, root, bls lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine USP bots. cns oz. 74.50 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Seed, bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½ - —
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb 30 .35
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .18 - .22
Copaiba balsam cns., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½ - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾ - —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .597 - .617
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .27½ .28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .24½ - —
Naphthenate, liquid 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld. lb. .25¾ - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst. bbls. works. lb. .25¼ - —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls. lb. .27 - —
solid 10% Cu, bbls lb. .39 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l. lb. .41 - .47
l.c.l. lb. .43 - .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .24¼ None.
Quinolate, fib. dms lb. 3.50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½ - —

Chamomile Flowers—Cottonseed Meal

Copper, stearate, bgs., works lb. .49½ - —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works. lb. .1470 - —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.95 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .2435 - —
l.c.l., works .2585 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1470 - .2500
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.50 2.75
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton.275.00 - —
Pacific ports ton.262.50 - —
Coriander, seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .23 - .23½
Czech, Roumanian, bgs lb. .25 - .25½
Moroccan, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.96 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.91 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.06 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .15 - .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton 1.75 —
Meal, 41% protein, bulk, Memphis ton.80.00 -81.00



Eastman Plasticizers

We will be pleased to send you copies of our bulletin, "PLASTICIZERS," containing specifications, properties, and typical uses of all EASTMAN plasticizers.

EASTMAN CHEMICALS

SALES REPRESENTATIVES: New York—10 E. 40 St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave. West Coast: Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—1020 Fourth Ave. So.

TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY (Division of Eastman Kodak Company) KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Coumarin—Di-Isooctyl Phthalate

Coumarin, NF, cns.....lb 3.00 - 3.25
powd., cans.....lb 3.25 - 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Craneshill root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5.000 lbs. one ship lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .35 - .36
Creosote coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .41 - —
tanks same basis.....gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .188 - —
NF, beechwood, cbys., dms.. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms.....gal. .31 - .35
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys....lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Cresols, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .145 - —
USP non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.16.25 - —

Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works..lb. .27 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs.....lb. .65 - .70
Culvers root, bbls.....lb. .55 - .75
Cumene dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .14 - —
tank, works.....lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs.....lb. .28½- .29
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .28½- .29
Cutch, extract, 53% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, ton.54.00 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis, unit-ton. 2.60 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech. dms. c.l., works, lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .34 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .39¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .38¼- —
Cyclopropane, USP 2 lb. cyls, works, cyl.40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works.....cyl.10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots.....gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots.....gal. .30 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .58 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .37
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
DDD, tech., fine grd. fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .42 - .50
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs. works ton.49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works, ton.62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½%P, paper bgs., works..ton.50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb. .11 - 12
Neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls....lb. .21 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls..lb. .35 - .38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms..lb.30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y...100 lbs. 8.54 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.69 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 8.29 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.44 - —

Dextrin, corn, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.39 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.54 - —
white paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 8.13 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.28 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs.....lb. .0560- .0610
Dextrose, USP dms.....lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots. 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms.....lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.50.00 -52.00
California.....ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast, ton.62.00 - —
California.....ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.90.00 - —
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.....ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .75¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .76¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .40½- .40¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41½- .41¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works, lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .70¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .67¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .68¼- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .55¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .42¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .63¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .61½- —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .44 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .41¾- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .61 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34¼- .34¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35¼- .35¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .32½- .33
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .62¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .63¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .60½- —
Diethylanilin, dms. .....lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E..lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .26 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .29½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .42½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .65½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots....kilo.180.00 -240.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots.....gram.12.50 -15.00
powd., bots.....oz.25.00 -30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Digitoxin, USP, bots.....gram. 8.00 - 9.60
Diglycol, laurate, dms.....lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms.....lb. .3[illegible] - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. No prices.
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more..gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials..vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials..vial. 1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .07½- —
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms, c.l., dlvd, lb. .41¾- .42
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42¾- .43
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 - —

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chemicals from hydrocarbon sources

The quality of Jefferson chemicals is achieved as a result of close chemical control at every step of the manufacturing process.

Regardless of the pressure of production, regardless of the stress of new demands, you can be sure that such quality will be maintained for your protection.

A request on your company letterhead brings you full information on our available products.

JEFFERSON ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE

Solvent, extractant, intermediate, Jefferson ethylene dichloride has already proved its worth in every part of the chemical processing industry from edible oils to anti-knock fluid. For more details concerning prices, delivery, and specifications, write to Department A.

Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc.

711 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS FROM HYDROCARBON SOURCES

ETHYLENE OXIDE
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .49¾- —
t.c.l., same basis..lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. .14 - .15
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns..lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .53 - —
t.c.l. works..lb. .55 - —
tanks, works..lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms..lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .28¾- .31¾
t.c.l., dlvd..lb. .29¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd..lb. .27 - .30
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .78¾- —
t.c.l., works..lb. .79¾- —
tanks, works..lb. .77 - —
Sulphate 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l. works lb. 16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works..lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25%-40% dms., cl., works, basis 100% lb. .37 .38
t.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .37½- .38½
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .32 - —
Dimethylanilin dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.43 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Dinitroaniiin, dms., frt. equald..lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms..lb. .20 - —
purified, dms lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls..lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms..lb. .10 - —
refd., dms..lb. .21 - —
Dinonylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., dms., works..lb. .14 - —
tanks, works..lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .47 - —
t.c.l., same basis..lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .45 - —
Phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .41½- .42
t.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .42½- .43
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .40 - —
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., f.o.b., works..ton.17.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis..ton.20.00 - —
Diorthotolyiguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd..lb. .53 - —
Dioxan, dms. c.l., frt. alld..lb. .26½ - —
t.c.l., same basis..lb. .26¾- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .24½- —
Dip oil (see far acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works..lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South..gal. .38 - —
t.c.l. ..gal. .39 - —
t.c.l., whse., N. Y. ..gal. .38 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .35 - —
t.c.l., works, South ..... gal. .46 - —
dlvd. N. Y. ..... gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works..lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns..lb. .53 - .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., same basis..lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l..lb. .26 - —
t.c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works..lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works..lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots.lb. .43 - —
smaller lots..lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP dms. lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16¾- .17
t.c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis..lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
t.c.l., same basis..lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .18¼- —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
tanks, works..lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
t.c.l., works..lb. .93 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bis., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock..ton. No stocks.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
tanks, works..lb. .19 - —
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.25 - —
t.c.l., works..lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works..lb. 1.20 - —
Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
tanks works lb 13 - —
Dograss root, dom., cut bls..lb. .26 - .28
imp., NF, cut, bls..lb. .30 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica..lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs..lb. 45 - .47
mass, cs. lb 90 - 1.00
reeds, cs..lb. 1.60 - 1.63

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 3, cns.	lb.	35.25	35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	3.65	3.75
No. 2, cns.	lb	4.63	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	7.55	7.85
No. 2, cns.	lb	4.00	4.10
No. 3, cns.	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 4, cns.	lb	7.20	7.50
No. 32, cns.	lb	5.30	5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.50	11.05
No. 3, cns.	lb	3.30	3.40
No. 4, cns.	lb	3.30	3.40
No. 5, cns.	lb.	4.00	4.10
No 6, cns.	lb.	4.00	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	13.55	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7, cns.	lb.	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns.	lb.	5.70	—
No 10, cns.	lb.	20.70	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.	lb	3.75	—
No. 9, cns.	lb	3.75	—
No. 10, cns.	lb	3.00	—
No. 11, cns.	lb	2.25	—
No. 12, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 17, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 18, cns.	lb.	24.00	—
No. 19, cns.	lb.	20.05	—
No. 21, cns.	lb	4.70	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 28, cns.	lb.	24.65	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	17.45	—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 8, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No 10 cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No 22 cns.	lb	9.15	—
No 33, cns.	lb.	14.65	—
No. 37, cns.	lb.	13.55	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C No. 1 cns.	lb.	10.95	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

20 Orange AD	lb.	.64	—
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.78	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.64	—
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.83	—
40 Orange R extra, conc.	lb.	1.06	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	.57	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.74	—
151 Orange Y	lb.	.47	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.55	—
176 Fast red A conc	lb.	.90	—
179 Azo rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.04	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	.92	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc	lb.	.93	—
202 Chrome blue black, conc.	lb.	.68	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.71	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	.91	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.84	—
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.89	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc.	lb.	.86	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	2.03	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb.	lb.	1.09	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.40	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200% lb.	lb.	2.01	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	—
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb.	lb.	.96	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	2.34	—
392 Scarlet B	lb.	1.65	—
401 Diazo black, BHD	lb.	.63	—
406 Blue, 2B, extra, conc	lb.	1.07	—
419 Diamine fast red FC	lb.	1.12	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.90	—
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc.	lb.	1.18	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150%	lb.	2.23	—
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc	lb.	2.03	—
581 Direct black E, double	lb.	.89	—
593 Diamine green BXN conc. 150%	lb.	.97	—
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150%	lb.	1.46	—
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc	lb.	.92	—
639 Xylene light yellow GX	lb.	1.79	—
640 Tartrazine conc	lb.	1.46	—
655 Auramine conc	lb.	1.85	—
657 Victoria green, sml. cryst lb.	lb.	2.10	—
662 Brilliant green cryst	lb.	2.79	—
667 Brilliant milling green B conc	lb.	3.63	—
671 Brilliant blue E	lb.	1.73	—
680 Methyl violet S, conc	lb.	1.10	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.58	—
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc. 200%	lb.	3.75	—
729 Victoria blue B conc	lb.	2.79	—
739 Green SN extra	lb.	2.41	—
749 Rhodamine B extra	lb.	4.33	—
814 Fast yellow NNL conc. 175%	lb.	3.11	—
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125%	lb.	2.90	—
865 Nigrosine WSJ	lb.	.63	—
922 Methylene blue ZX	lb.	1.55	—
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste.	lb.	.76	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains	lb.	.32	—
1034 Alizarin red S, conc	lb.	2.59	—
1054 Anthraquinone blue B	lb.	2.91	—
1078 Anthraquinone green G	lb.	2.72	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.33	—
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	2.00	—
double paste	lb.	4.00	—
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.75	—
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste	lb.	2.36	—
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.57	—
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.75	—
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	—
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.68	—
double paste	lb.	3.35	—
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste	lb.	1.62	—
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN,	lb.	2.31	—
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN	lb.	1.31	—
p-24 Benzo fast black L, conc., 150%	lb.	2.18	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA.	lb.	2.79	—
p-202 Zambesi black V	lb.	1.06	—
p-244 Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.31	—
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.42	—

AERO* Brand Stearates: Aluminum Calcium Magnesium Zinc

MANUFACTURED BY: AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK
In Canada: North American Cyanamid Limited, Toronto and Montreal

*Trade-mark

Dyes, Coaltar—Flurospar

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
- Black, blue, No. 550 lb. .81 • —
- Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 • —
- Brown, R, conc lb. 1.72 • —
- Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 • —
- Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.37 • —
- Yellow, C lb. 1.18 • —
- FN, conc lb. 1.22 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
- Auramine, O. lb. 1.85 • —
- Black, basic, blue lb. 1.21 • —
- Jet lb. 1.21 • —
- Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.55 • —
- Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .86 • —
- Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .60 • —
- Y, extra lb. .64 • —
- Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.08 • —
- Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 • —
- Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 • —
- Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 • —
- Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
- Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 • —
- Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 • —
- Orange, Acid, Y, conc lb. .47 • —
- Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 • —
- Yellow, azo-, conc lb. .90 • —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 • —
- Methanil, conc lb. .91 • —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

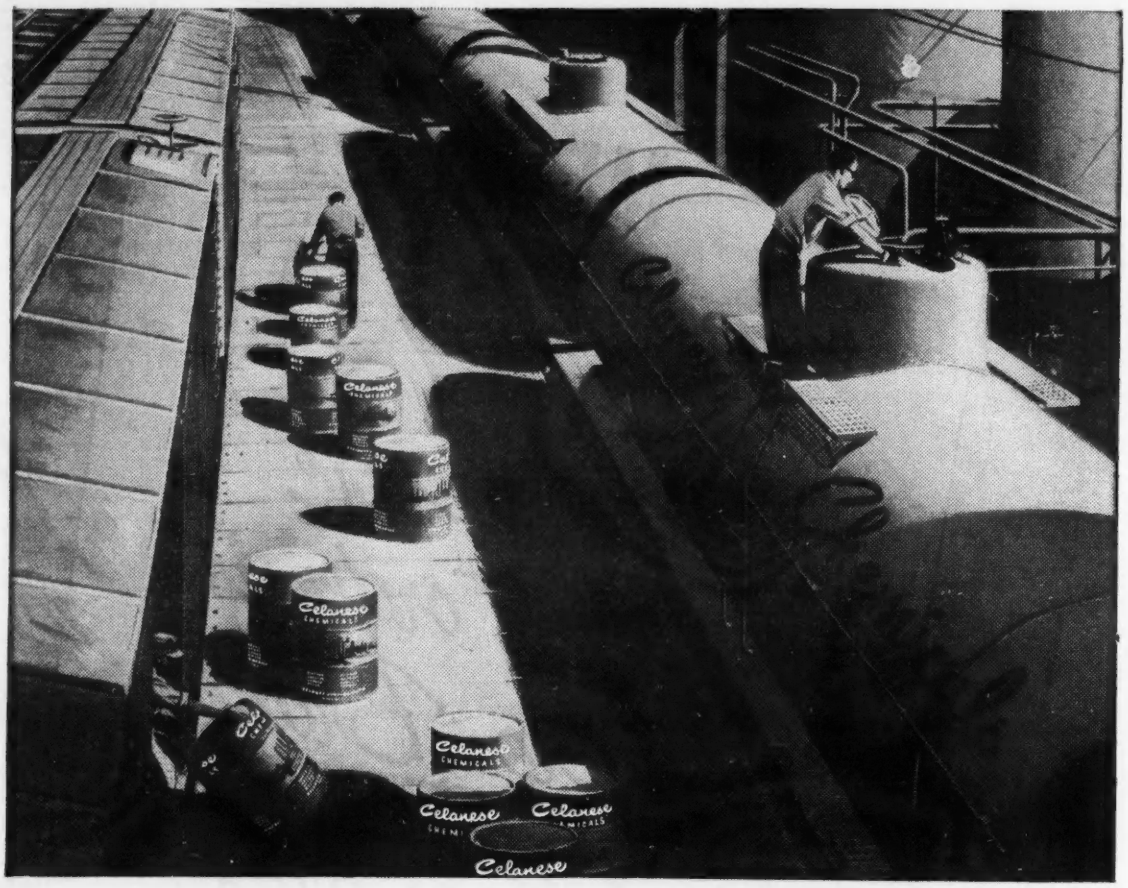
- Echinacea root, bls lb. .68 • .70
- Egg albumen (see Albumen).
- Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.25 • 1.30
- Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. 1.10 • 1.15
- tanners, bbls lb. .07½- .08
- Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .40 • .50
- Elecampane root, bls lb. .22 • .25
- Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 • .35
- powd., bbls., bxs lb. .40 • .45
- select, bndls lb. .50 • .55
- Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 38.75 • —
- Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .98 • 1.00
- hydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 • —
- Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs. oz. .75 • —
- Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 • —
- powd., tins, 100 ozs oz. .73 • —
- Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
- tanks, works lb. .37 • —
- Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram .50 • .60
- Epsom salt, tech. bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 • —
- l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.15
- USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
- smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 • —
- Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst. kilo. 140.00 • —
- Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. No prices.
- Eserine, bots. oz. 45.00 -50.00
- Salicylate, USP, bots oz. 32.50 -34.00
- Sulphate, bots. oz. 33.50 -36.00

- Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
- Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 • —
- l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
- tanks, works lb. .32½- —
- Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
- Dichloroethyl, purif. dms., frt. equald. lb. .17¼- —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
- tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
- technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .17 • —
- tanks, works lb. .15 • —
- Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 • —
- 75 cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 • —
- Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .30 • —
- anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns. lb. .75 • .90
- Industrial, USP, dms, c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 • —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 • —
- tanks, same basis lb. .19 • —
- synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 • —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
- tanks, same basis lb. .14 • —
- Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾- .09¼
- l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .10
- tanks, dlvd lb. .05 • .07½
- Nitrous, conc, bots. 100 lb. lots lb 1.03 • 1.10
- Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .21¾
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- .22¼
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 • .20
- 95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- .22
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .23
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½- .20¼
- 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- .22¼
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .22¼
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½- .20½
- NF, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 • .25

- Ethyl acetate, synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 • —
- 95-96%, c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 • —
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 • —
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
- 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
- Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 • .59½
- l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- .60½
- Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49¾- —
- less than truckload, dlvd. lb. .58¾- —
- tanks, works lb. .48¾- —
- Benzoate, dms lb. .70 • .75
- Bromide, tech., 98%, dms lb. .41 • .43
- Butyrate, bots gal. 5.10 • 6.00
- cns, works lb. .68 • .87
- dms. works lb. 60 • —
- Carbamate (see Urethane).
- Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 • .20
- cyls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 • .22
- tanks, same basis lb. .10 • —
- USP, bbls., cyls lb. .22 • .24
- Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.25 • 2.50
- Formate, dms lb. .65 • .70
- Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 • 4.40
- Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.80 • 4.27
- cbys., works lb. 3.00 • —
- Lactate, dms., works lb. .44¼- —
- Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .50 • —
- less than truckload, works lb. .50½- .60
- Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).
- Oenanthate, dms lb. .95 • 1.50
- Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
- Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
- Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
- 40% available SiO_2, dms., works, lb. .55 • —
- Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
- Ethylanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 • —
- Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .14 • —
- l.c.l. lb. .15 • —
- tanks lb. .13 • —
- Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .34 • —
- tanks lb. .32 • —
- Ethylcellulose, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. works lb. .73 • —
- smaller lots, works lb. .75 • .83
- Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- —
- l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .12¾- —
- tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies, lb. .10 • —
- Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
- Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .26¼- —
- l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
- tanks, frt. dlvd lb. .19¼- —
- Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
- Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .48 • —
- l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
- tanks, works lb. .46 • —
- Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. lb. .18¾- —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
- tanks, same basis lb. .17 • —
- Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 • —
- Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22¾- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
- tanks, works lb. .21 • —
- Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20¼- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
- tanks, works lb. .18½- —
- Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
- tanks, works lb. .17½- —
- Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
- tanks, works lb. .20 • —
- Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
- tanks, works lb. .25 • —
- Monostearate, dms lb. .33 • —
- Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss lb. .42 • —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 • —
- tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —
- Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP bots oz. 11.85 • —
- Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidine)
- Ethylvanillin, cns., 3 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 • —
- smaller lots lb. 6.80 • 6.90
- Eucalyptol, USP, cns, dms lb. 3.00 • 3.50
- Euphorbia pil. herb, bls lb. .14 • .16
- Eugenol, pure, USP, cns lb. 3.42 • 4.25
- Euphorbia, herb, bls lb. .18 • .20

F

- Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 -22.00
- Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works. ton. 11.75 -12.50
- Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton. 20.00 -22.00
- bulk, c.l., works ton. 18.00 -20.00
- Fennel seed, Czech., bgs lb. .12½- .14
- French, bgs lb. .14½ Nom.
- Indian, bgs lb. .16 Nom.
- Syrian, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
- Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .11 • .11¼
- Moroccan, bgs lb. .07 • .07¼
- Syrian, bgs lb. .07 • .07¼
- Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron-ammonium citrate)
- Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).
- Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate).
- Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).
- Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
- Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .16 • —
- water-white, cs., works lb. .20 • —
- Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 31.50 -32.50
- Oregon, bbls. gal. 2.55 • 3.25
- Fishberries, bgs lb. .18 • .20
- Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
- Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area ton. 140.00 -145.00
- Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area ton. 130.00 -135.00
- Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 48.50 -50.00
- ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 47.00 -48.00
- 85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine ton. 41.50 • —
- metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 • —
- washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 -40.00
- 60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton. 39.00 • —
- 65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 40.00 • —
- 70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 41.00 -43.00
- imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton. 37.00 • —



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FORMALDEHYDE • PARAFORMALDEHYDE • ACETIC ACID • ACETALDEHYDE • ACETONE • METHANOL • PROPYLENE GLYCOL
METHYLAL • n-PROPANOL • TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE • BUTYL ALCOHOLS • PROPYLENE OXIDE • DI-PROPYLENE GLYCOL

Formaldehyde, USP, (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works..lb. .0625- .0675
l.c.l., E. works.....lb. .0675- .0725
tanks, E. works.....lb. .0420- .045
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works..lb. .0395 - .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware, in states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0243 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .62
Fuller's earth dom. powd., bgs., c.l. Fla., Ga., mines..ton.38.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne..ton 2.00 4.00
imported, bgs. c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 —
tanks, works.....lb. .09½ —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .28¾ .29¼
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .27 - .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .20 - .30
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock.lb. No stocks.
Extract, bbls..... No stocks.
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks..gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 83 octane, tanks, gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane tanks..gal. .10375- .1075
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks..gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor 83 octane tanks..gal. .1275- .13
natural 26-70 octane group 3, tanks..gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs.lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .19 - .22
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .23
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.....lb. 3.65 - 4.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. 2.20 - 3.20
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots..lb. 7.00 - 9.50
root, African, bls.....lb. .36 - .36¼
Cochin, unbleached, bgs.....lb. .55 - .56
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .64 - .65
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .66 - .67
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .53 - .56
Mar.-Apr. shipment, bgs..lb. .52 - .53
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .51 - .52
Nigerian, split, bgs., afloat....lb. .32 - .35
Ginseng root cs.....lb.13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, annyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
Glue, bone calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .22 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .27 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .29 - —

Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.

ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .26 - .30
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - .32
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - .33
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - .35
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - .36
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - .37
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - .38
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - .39
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - .39
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - .40
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - .41
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37 - .42½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - .44
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .39 - .45

Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls. ½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb. .46 - .54
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd....lb. .40 - .50
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .54 - .58
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .54½- .58½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .53½- .57½
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .54¼- .58
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .54¾- .58½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .53¾- .57½
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .55½- .60
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .56 - .60½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .55 - .59½
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54¾- .58½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .55¼- .59
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .54¼- .58
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54½- .57⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .54⅞- .58⅜
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .53⅜- .57⅞
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots..oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.21.00 -21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb. .13 - .13½
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .48 - .49
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. No prices.
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. No prices.
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
flake, No 1 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs, whse.....lb. No prices.
Grease, Brown, loose, works....lb.* .12½- —
house, works.....lb.* .13½- —
white, A, works.....lb.* .14½- —
white, B, works.....lb.* .14½- —
yellow, works.....lb.* .13¾- —
white, choice, works.....lb.* .14⅛- —

* Indicates OPS ceilings.

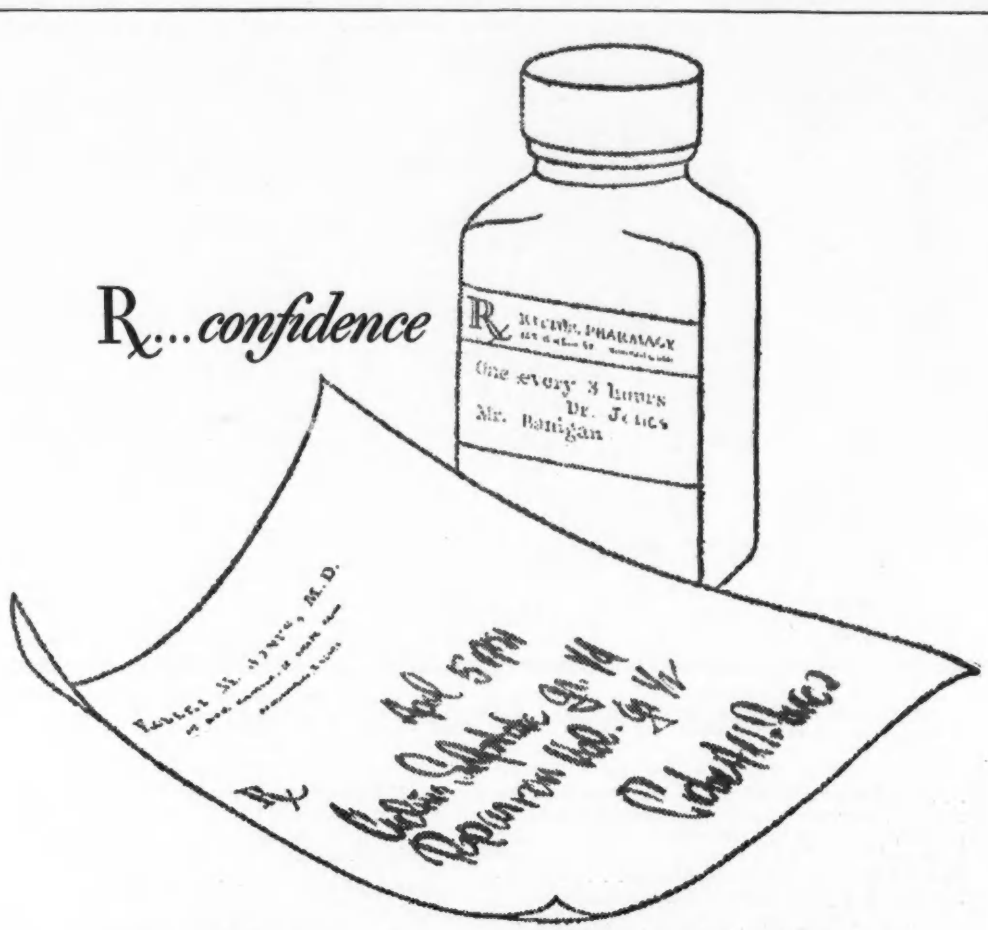
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, bgs., works..lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bgs., works..lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.....lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb. .48¾- —
Green, chrome reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld..lb. .93 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld.....lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works..lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs..lb. 5.00 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated.....lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable.....lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls. ....lb. .22 - .25
Guaiac resin, NF, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, cs.....lb. .49 - .51
Wood, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins.....lb. 1.90 - —
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd. cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Formaldehyde—Gum, Dammar

Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.).
Ammoniac tears, cs.....lb. .50 - .60
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. .21 - .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .50 - .65
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs. 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .17½ .19¼
Manila, loba B, bgs.....lb. No prices.
C, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
CBB, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
CNE, bgs.....lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
DK, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13¼
soft, MA, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
WS, bgs.....lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs....lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs.....lb. .06 - .10
E, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs.lb. .13½- .14¼
nubs and chips, bgs....lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14¼
unscraped, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs.....lb. .23 - .26



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Because you believe in the *doctor* who wrote the prescription. You believe in the *pharmacist* who filled it. And you know the pharmacist believes in his *suppliers*—is confident the chemicals and pharmaceuticals on his shelves are pure and dependable.

The prescription is only one example of how our system works. The *customer* has confidence in his *dealer*, who has confidence in the *producer*, who has confidence in his *suppliers*. When this chain is broken, business stops.

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• MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS FOR THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY • SINCE 1867 •

Gum, Dammar, Singapore—Iron-Potassium Oxalate

Gum, dammar Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs. lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs. lb. .09½ - .11
dust, bgs. lb. .09½ - .11
seeds, bgs. lb. .12½ - .13½
Elemi, cns. lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .20½ - —
wood-rosin type, dms. c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .20½ - —
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .25 - .30
Galbanum, cs. lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe cs. lb. .80 - .90
powd., bbls. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs. lb .33 - .37
No. 3, bgs. lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls. lb. .53 - .65
No. 2, bbls. lb. .45 - .50
No. 3, bbls. lb. .39 - .45
Kauri, bgs. lb. .31½ - .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs. lb. .44 - .50
Mastic, es. lb. 1.65 - 2.35
Myrrh, cs. lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs. lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs. lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs. lb. .10 - .11

Gum, tragacanth, No. 1, cs. lb. 3.90 - 5.00
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
No. 3, cs. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs. lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bags, c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.18.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt equald ton 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater Tex. frt equald ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —

Gypsum, stucco Clarence Center, N. Y. frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald. ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N.Y., works. ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 - —

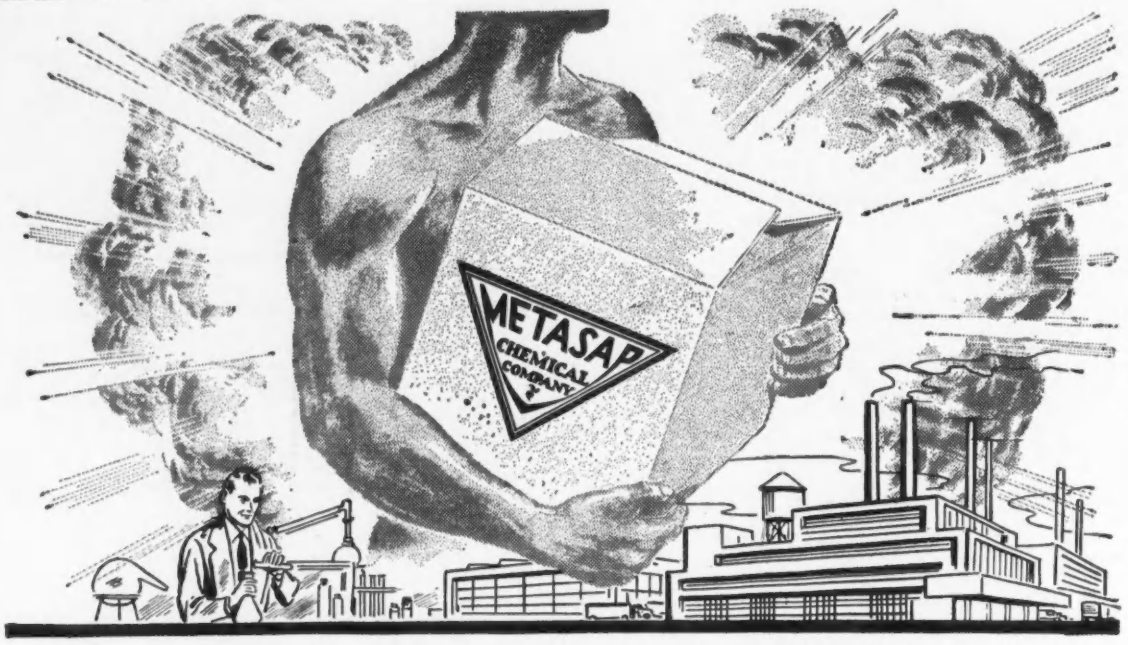
H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Heliotropin, cryst., cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.65
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .90 - .95
imp., black, whole bls. lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs. lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs. lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs. lb. .35 - .45

Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .32 - .35
Henna leaves, bls. lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs. lb. .25 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks. gal. .1375 - .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works. lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .26½ - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis. lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks. gal. .145 - .148
Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .33 - —
tanks, works. lb. .31 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld. lb.17.00 - —
works lb.16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb 18.00 - —
works lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots kilo.375.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works. kilo.110 00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots. oz.13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF, bots. oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago. unit-ton. 7.75 - —
Hops, NF, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .15 - .18
Hydrangea root, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots. oz.31.00 -37.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots. oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots. oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gram bots. bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms, fib. cns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works. lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, cbys., same basis. lb. .23½ - .26¼
dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .22 - .26¼
tanks. lb. .20¾ - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms lb. .90 - —
tech., dms, frt. equald. lb. .73 - .79
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 9.10 -10.50
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots. oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots. oz.12.50 -13.00
Hypermic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Leaves, bgs. lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests. lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls. lb. .28 - .28½
Indol, CP, bots. lb.17.50 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.90 - —
tins, dlvd. lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
resubl., USP, bots., jars. lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms. lb. 6.50 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans. lb. 6.80 -14.90
beta, cans. lb. 9.35 -11.50
Ipecac root, bgs. lb. 6.00 - 7.00
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 6.40 - 7.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Iron acetate, liquor, 25° bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .09¾ - —
solut., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots. lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - 8.25
USP, dms., works. lb. .07½ - .09
solut., 42° Be, 100% basis, tanks, works. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF, dms. lb. .83 - .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd. lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs. lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .24¼ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs. lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .78 - .91
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .46 - —
ton lots lb. .47 - —
less ton lots. lb. .48 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP gran., dms. lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb. 25½ - 28¼
Iron-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½



"Pass the Ammunition!"

. . . that's the "order of the day" as America once again rolls up its sleeves in the interests of national defense. Pass the "ammunition" of industry from mine and well, from laboratory and test bench, to mill and foundry and machine shop . . . to manufacturers and processors thruout the nation.

And Metasap takes particular pride in being able to help *all along the line*, for producers from coast to coast are relying on Metasap Stearates to achieve the products necessary to meet today's exacting standards. We cite some examples:

Paint Manufacturers are using Metasap Metallic Soaps to solve pigment suspension problems; produce primers and sanding sealers with excellent filling qualities.

Lacquer and Varnish Makers are using Metasap Stearates to assure efficient flatting, and to obtain tougher, more marproof and waterproof finishes.

Lubricant Manufacturers are using Metasap Stearates because these outstanding soaps offer a wide range of quality bases—enabling producers to meet any grease specification with the best possible lubricant for the job.

Rubber Processors are using Zinc and Magnesium Stearates to prevent uncured and processed rubber stock from sticking, and to lubricate molds.

Plastics Molders are using Metasap Calcium, Zinc, and Barium Stearates to assure improved internal lubrication which results in: (a) superior preforms and finished products; (b) increased output; (c) longer mold life.

Metal Workers are using Metasap Calcium Stearate because this is an outstanding grinding aid, and a very suitable lubricant for wire drawing.

The PAPER, TEXTILE, COSMETIC and OTHER INDUSTRIES, and the CONSTRUCTION FIELD, are calling upon Metasap Stearates to perform many important services, all of which cannot possibly be enumerated here. But you can learn a great deal about Metasap Stearates and their applications from our free 32-page book: Metallic Soaps for Industry and Research. Send for your copy today.

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPARTMENT 10, HARRISON, N. J.
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METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY — REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Stearates

of Calcium • Aluminum • Lead • Magnesium • Zinc

Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb	25½	28½
Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.25 -	1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.75 -	.97
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.15 -	—
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.75 -	.97
Methacrylate dms., works	lb	.60	—
Propionate cns	lb	No prices.	
Isobutyraldehyde dms., works	lb	.50	53
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	4.25 -	4.50
Isopentane dms. works	lb	45	.55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½-	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼-	.14¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 -	.15½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½-	.13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)			
Benzene (see Cumene)			
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl)			
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).			
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works	lb	50	—
l.c.l., works	lb	40	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls	lb.	.15	.20
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb	.43	.45
powd., bbls, bxs	lb	.48	.50
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.14 -	.18
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42 -	.45

K

Kamala, powd., cns	lb	.80 -	.90
Kaolin (see China clay)			
Kava kava root, bls	lb	25 -	.30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. tanks, gal.		.09373-	—
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal.		.126	.13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal.		.09 -	.0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w. tanks gal.		.101 -	—
Okla.-Tex. 41-43 s.g. w.w., tanks gal.		.0925	.09625
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal.		.11 -	—
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.09 -	.10
Kyanite imp low iron content, 40 mesh whse	ton	85.00	95 00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse	ton	95 00	105 00

L

Lady slipper root, bls	lb.	1.50 -	1.55
Lanolin, USP, (hydrous,) dms., works	lb.	.27 -	.29
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.32 -	.34
USP, dms., works	lb.	.28 -	.31
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb.	.1830-	—
Larkspur seed bgs	lb	.20	.25
Laurel berries, bgs	lb.	.25 -	.26
Leaves Greek bls	lb	08	08½
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Turkish, bls	lb.	.12 -	.12½
Yugoslavian, bls	lb.	.09 -	.09½
Lauryl chloride dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	75 -	—
Methacrylate normal, dms., less than truckload works	lb	1.00 -	—
Lavender flowers medium bls	lb	55	60
ordinary, bls	lb.	.16 -	.20
select bls	lb	60	65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls.,	lb.	.22 -	—
gran bbls	lb.	.23 -	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.23 -	—
NF, cryst. dms	lb.	.32 -	—
gran powd., dms	lb.	.32 -	—
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.28¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29¾-	—
1-lb bgs., c.l.	lb.	.42 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.43 -	—
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18¾-	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, dms	lb.	.39 -	—
Iodide, NF V. lars	lb	3.30 -	—
Linoleate, precip., 26.15% dms	lb.	.34½-	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.17 -	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1680-	—
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.34½-	—
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.35 -	—
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.35½-	—
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.36 -	—
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J. 4½c. per pound higher.			
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.17¾-	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.24¾-	—
37% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.31¾-	—
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22¼-	—
Oleate fused bbls	lb	24	—
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.31¾-	—
60% PbO dms., works	lb.	.30¼-	—
Peroxide powd., tech., bbls	lb.	.41 -	.43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works.	lb.	.42½-	—
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.19¾-	.20½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾-	.21½
97% Pb_3O_4 bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 -	.20¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	.21¾
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¼-	.21
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼-	.22
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd	lb.	.28½-	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works	lb.	.47¾-	—
Silicate, bgs, t.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld	lb	1805-	1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.58 -	.60
precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.48 -	—
ton lots	lb.	.49 -	—
less ton lots	lb.	.50 -	—
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate)			
tribasic, dms., works	lb	.27½-	—
Tallate liquid, 16% Pb, dms	lb.	15½-	—
24% Pb, dms	lb.	.21 -	—
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb	18½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	.21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	.22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
unbleached, c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 -	—
Lemon peel, bls	lb.	.20 -	.22
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works.			
	lb.	12.25	15 00
Licorice extract, mass, cns	lb.	.40 -	.45
powd., bbls	lb.	.55 -	—
Root, bls	lb.	.08 -	.09
5-lb. bundles, cs	lb.	.40 -	.45
powd., bbl	lb.	.11 -	.12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼-	.06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works	ton	13.00	13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass	ton	10.00	—
Annville, Pa	ton	11.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton	11.00	—
Buffalo, N. Y	ton	10.50	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton	10.50	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	8.50	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	9.25	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	10.25	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	10.25	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	10.15	—
Longview, Ark	ton.	10.25	—
Martinsburg, W Va	ton.	10.40	—
Menominee, Mich	ton.	8.00	—
Mitchell, Ind	ton.	7.50	—
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	7.50	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	10.50	—
York, Pa	ton.	11.00	—
Hydrated, paper bgs, Adams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	14.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	14.00	—
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.	14.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	12.50	—
Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Engle, W Va	ton.	13.90	—
Farnams, Mass	ton	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	9.50	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	12.50	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	12.65	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	11.50	—
Longview, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Manistique Mich	ton	8.50	—
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	10.50	—
Mitchell Ind.	ton.	10.00	—
Petoskey Mich	ton	10.00	—
Port Island Mich	ton	9.00	—
Rapid City S Dak	ton	12.00	—
Rockland, Maine	ton.	11.50	—
Scioto Ohio	ton	9.00	—
Sherwood, Wis.	ton	10.00	—
Springfield Mo	ton	9.00	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	15.00	—
York, Pa	ton.	14.00	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass	ton.	11.70	—
Annville Pa	ton.	14.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	14.00	—
Carey Ohio	ton.	11.00	—
Engle, W Va	ton.	13.90	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Marblehead Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Rockland, Me	ton.	10.00	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton	10.00	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	15.00	—
York Pa	ton.	14.00	—
Lime salts (see Calcium)			
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone)			
Limestone grd. ogs. works	ton	3.50	4.00

Iron-Sodium Oxalate—Lobeline Sulphate

Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms	lb.	6.85 -	7.10
ex lignaloe wood, dms	lb.	6.50	7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	6.80 -	7.05
96-98%, dms	lb.	7.20	8.00
ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	5.00	6.00
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works	lb	2.70 -	—
dms., works	lb	2.60 -	—
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.30 -	.40
without leaves, bls	lb.	.35 -	.45
Linseed meal expeller (4% bulk midwest mills	ton.	61.50 -	—
extracted, 36%, same basis	ton.	60.50 -	—
Litharge comm'l powd. dms., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.18¾-	.19¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	.20½
Lithium benzoate dms	lb	1.67	—
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt equald	lb	2.10	2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls, kgs	lb	1.05	1.15
Chloride cryst. dms	lb	.93	—
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	1.05	1.40
Fluoride bbls	lb	1.80	2.00
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	14.00	18.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms	lb.	.90	1.25
Salicylate, dms	lb.	1.62	1.70
Lithopone ordinary bgs, c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼-	.08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¾	—
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c per lb higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls	lb.	.80	.85
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	.55 -	.60
Leaves, NF	lb.	.85 -	.90
Lobeline sulphate bots., works	oz.	34.00	35 00

Special Report

on One of the World's Most Useful Insecticides

ORTHO Lindane*

*Approved name for the "pure Gamma isomer" of Benzene Hexachloride, a most versatile insecticide.

Effective Multi-Purpose Uses of ORTHO Lindane:

For household pests—Kills insects three ways; by contact, vapor action and stomach poisoning. Effective control of flies, mosquitoes, lice, roaches, silverfish, bed bugs, ants, clothes moths, carpet beetles, spiders, etc. *ORTHO* Lindane in combination with DDT, Pentachlorophenol, other chlorophenols and petroleum oils gives effective termite control.

For farming and ranching—Controls flies and other insects in dairy barns—external animal parasites—mange mites, lice and ticks on sheep, cattle, hogs and horses—scab and sarcoptic mange.

For crop pest control—*ORTHO* Lindane is being widely used in control of many crop pests and with unprecedented success for the control of wireworms and other soil insects by seed treatment—also controls food and grain storage insect pests.

Check These ORTHO Lindane Advantages:

High Safety Factor—Approved by the USDA for lice and mange control on dairy cattle. Shows no contamination in milk when properly applied. Kills poultry insects by contact and does not taint eggs or meat when properly applied. Even used by dermatologists for human itch, lice and scabies. Not cumulative and practically odorless. Any taken in by a warm-blooded animal is eliminated.

Small Amounts Needed for Good Control—Only 1 to 2 lbs of *ORTHO* Lindane required, where up to 20 lbs. of DDT or Methoxychlor would be necessary.

The Story of ORTHO Lindane

This product was developed after years of *ORTHO* research. After its discovery, the makers of *ORTHO* products made hundreds of tests with "pure Gamma isomer" formulae. In July, 1949, the United States Department of Agriculture approved and named the 99% "pure Gamma isomer" Lindane. The name Lindane cannot be used for material not meeting all the properties specified for this chemical. Anyone who claims his product contains Lindane must see that it meets these very high purity standards. The name Lindane cannot be applied to low purity BHC. *ORTHO* Lindane in technical form (99%) is available from California Spray-Chemical Corporation. It is a white, granular, free-flowing material easily handled and readily subject to wettable powder, dust, and liquid formulations.

Specify ORTHO Lindane

Write for free informative booklet containing full information and technical data on the many uses of *ORTHO* Lindane. Address a card or letter to: California Spray-Chemical Corp., P.O. Box 129, Maryland Heights (St. Louis) Missouri.

ORTHO SCIENTIFIC PEST CONTROL

ORTHO T.M. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL CORPORATION

RICHMOND, CALIF.

World Leader in Scientific Pest Control

Logwood Extract—Methyl Testosterone

Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 • —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 • —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .75 • .80
Lupulin, tins lb 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.30 • 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, Centro-laevo bots kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls. lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.85 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.30 • 1.35
afloat lb. 1.25 • 1.30
West, Indian, cs. lb. 1.25 • 1.26
broken, cs. lb. 1.08 • 1.10
Madder, Dutch, bgs. lb .29 • .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 • .34¾
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 • —
USP, light, ctns. lb. .34 • .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .36 • .38
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., ctns., works lb. .20 • .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 • 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 • —
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 • —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .12¾- .15
flake, bbls., c.l., works ton. 45.00 —
l.c.l., works ton. 49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.88 • 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works. lb. 5.10 • 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .29 • .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 • .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 • .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 • —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 • 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF bbls lb .75 • —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb .09 • .10
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .48 • —
smaller lots lb. .49 • —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt)
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .45 • —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .47 • —
100-lb. lots lb. .50 • —
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb. higher.

Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 72.50 • —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewalah, Wash. ton. 36.30 • —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .37 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 • —

Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls. lb. 1.00 • 1.25
Blue, bls. lb. .90 • 1.00
Leaves, bls lb. .38 • .40
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .48 • .50
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .33¼- —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 • .12½
Borate, tech., bbls. lb. .24 • —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 • —
Chloride, anhyd., dms works lb. .20 • .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton. 78.00 • —
smaller lots, works ton. 84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.86 • 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 • 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 • —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 • —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 • .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .25½- —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .47 • —
smaller lots lb. .49 • —

Manganese sulphate, fertilizer, grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 70.00 • —
l.c.l., dlvd., S.E. ton. 77.00 • —
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd., S. E. lb 05¼- .07
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton. 81.00 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 88.00 • —
Tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .22¼- —
Mangrove bark, S. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. No stocks.
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 60.00 -62.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.10 • 1.35
small, cs lb. .85 • 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 • .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls. lb. .42 • .43
Chilean, bls. lb. .35 • .35½
French, bls. lb. .41 • .41½
Peruvian, bls. lb. .33 • .33½
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 • .33
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb. .33 • —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
Menadione USP bots gram 06½- —
Menthol, natural, USP, bots. lb. 12.00 -12.25
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns. lb. 8.10 • 8.60
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb 4.00 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 • —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 • —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 • —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 • —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate)
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate)
Chloride (see Calomel)
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.22 • —
yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.47 • —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms. lb. 4.64 • —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 • .15
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 • —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .80 • —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .76 • —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 • —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.54 • —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 • —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 • —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 • —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 • 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 • —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 • —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.

synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .44 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .49 • —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .32 • —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .54 • —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 • —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 • —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 • —
Methoxychlor, 50% sol., dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .65 • —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 • —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .73 • —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .54 • —

Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49 • —
less than truckload, works lb. .50 • —
tanks, works lb. .48 • —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.50 • 2.55
extra, cns. lb. 2.80 • 4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .55 • .60
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 • .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .14 • —
single-unit, works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .39 • .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .49 • —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 • 1.60
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
tanks, works lb. .31 • —
Formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 • .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 • —
tanks, works lb. .07 • —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.60 • 3.95
cbys., works lb. 3.00 • 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .37 • —
tanks, works lb. .35 • —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 • 2.20
fib. dms lb 1.90 • 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, bots. lb. 5.40 • —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 • —
cans, 50 lbs. lb. .55 • —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 3.25 • —

A Bedtime Story for Very Junior Chemists

Once upon a time, there lived a sad little Sodium CarboxyMethylCellulose. He worked very hard extending Soaps and improving Synthetics. But all the Soaps called him a "war baby." And he wasn't allowed to associate with any but Low Grade Synthetic Detergents.

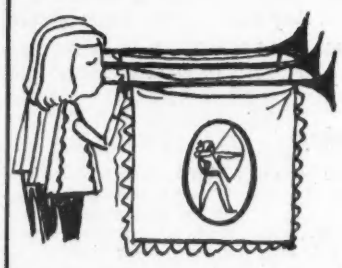
So he ran away. And arrived one day on the Doorstep of a Corporation in Wyandotte, Michigan. The Corporation picked him up and handed him over to the Research and Development Division. Well, you should see what they did for this little "war baby"!

They changed his length and Molecular Structure. They Manufactured him by a brand new Process. They let him associate with High Grade Synthetic Detergents. And then they gave him a name . . . "Carbose*."

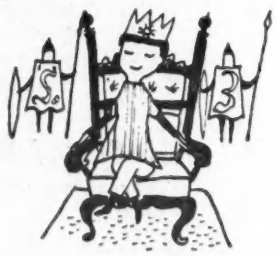
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Carbose might have been very happy—but the Soaps still put on airs. "No matter how hard you and those Synthetics try," the Soaps told him, "nothing cleans as well as Soap."

But he worked hard just the same. He practiced Soil Removing and Whiteness Retaining and all the other things a detergency promoter should. And one great day, the Research and Development Division called the Soaps and Synthetics together and read a Proclamation:



"Synthetic Detergent products can be formulated with Carbose which will yield detergency equal to that of High Grade Soaps under conditions favorable to Soap, and far superior to High Grade Soaps under conditions unfavorable to Soap."



"Carbose!" Why, they were talking about him! Carbose was a hero! Yes, it was a great triumph for him . . . but Carbose went on . . . had a large family and did many more things . . . in textiles, paper, paints, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, petroleum . . . and even in soap!

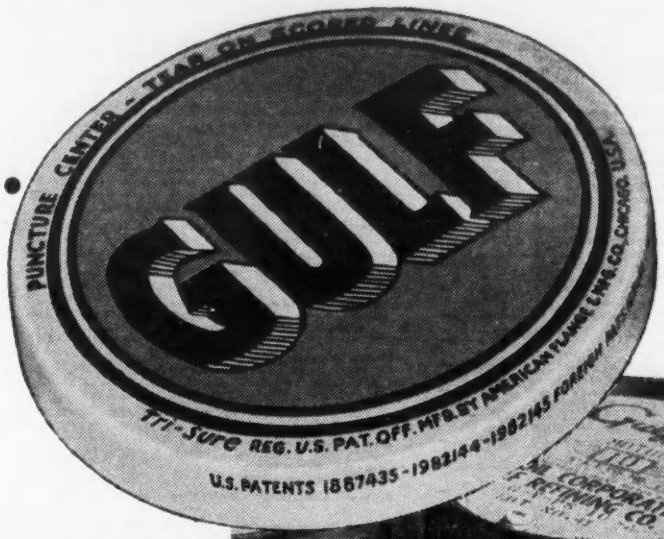
Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Bicarbonate of Soda • Calcium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine • Hydrogen • Dry Ice Synthetic Detergents • Glycols • Carbose (Sodium CMC) • Ethylene Dichloride Propylene Dichloride • Aromatic Sulfonic Acid Derivatives • Other Organic and Inorganic Chemicals

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Wyandotte, Michigan Offices in Principal Cities

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

So if you are looking for a chemical with applications involving viscosity regulation, colloid stabilization, surface finishing, or detergency, why not write to us about Carbose?

1932... ...1951


PUNCTURE CENTER — TEAR ON TOOLED LINE
GULF
Tri-Sure REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. MFD. BY AMERICAN FLANGE & MFG. CO. CHICAGO, U.S.A.
U.S. PATENTS 1887435 - 1982144 - 1982145 FOREIGN

Year after year on drum after drum

GULF

is protected by Tri-Sure Closures

BACK in 1932, when Tri-Sure Closures* were first introduced, the Gulf Oil Corporation started to use them to protect their products from leakage, substitution and pilferage.

For 19 years, Gulf has been sending shipment after shipment—to customers all over the world—in drums equipped with Tri-Sure Closures.

The fact that Gulf, one of the world's largest shippers of oil and gasoline, is entrusting its famous products to Tri-Sure Closures is evidence of the complete *dependability* of the Tri-Sure Flange, Plug and Seal.

Give *your* product Tri-Sure protection—relied on as *insurance against leakage and losses* by the world's leading shippers. On your next drum order specify "*Tri-Sure Closures*"—and make every shipment a *safe* shipment.

**The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by 28 years serving industry. It tells your customers that genuine Tri-Sure Flanges (inserted with genuine Tri-Sure dies), Plugs and Seals have been used.*

Tri-Sure
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CLOSURES

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Methylheptin Carbonate—Nitrogen Solution

Methylheptin carbonate, bots ..lb. 35.00 - 45.00
Methylal, refined 95% dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .12 - —
tanks works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), fib ctns., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs and more same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots frt alld on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), fib. ctns. c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs and more same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt alld on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb lots kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots kgs same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- .11¾
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - .12
Methylionone A cns lb 6.55 8.80
D cns lb 7.50 9.55
prime cns lb 4.55 6.40

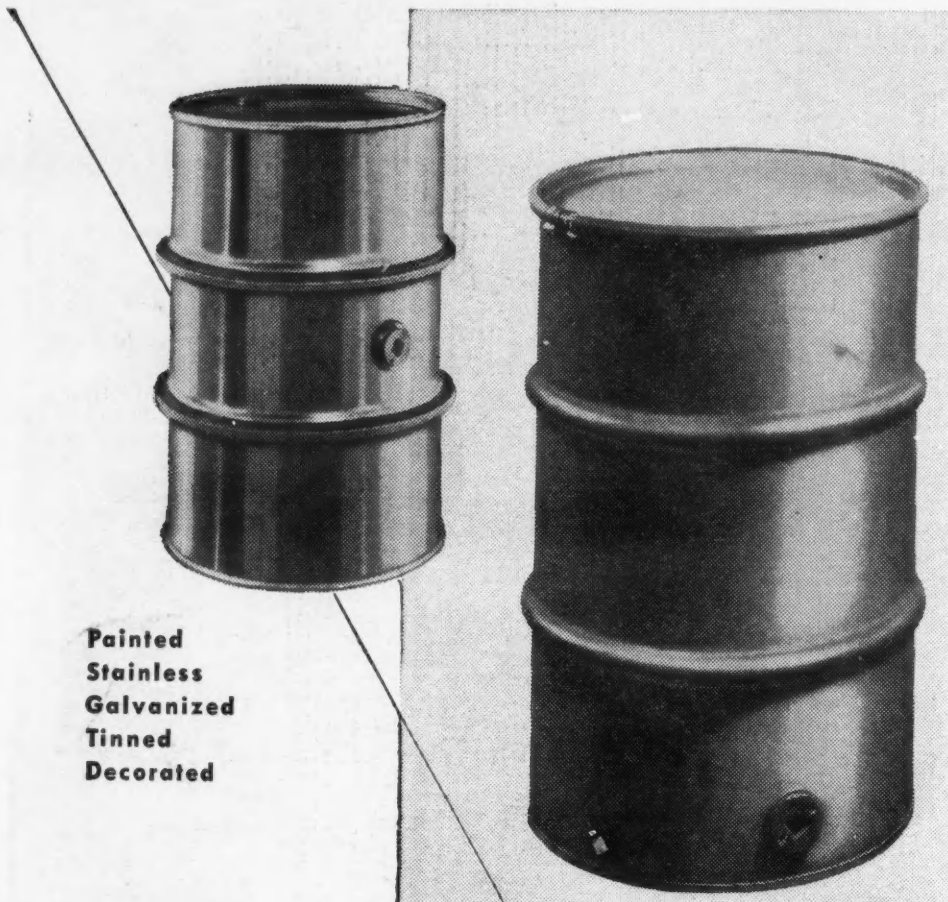
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate)
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb dms., dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅝- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l. ex whse., or frt alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .06½ —
paint or facg. bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W of Miss R. ½c higher, W of Rockies, 1c higher

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .12¾- .14¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - .15¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - .44¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib., cms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., works, 30,000-lb., lots lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .30¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits)
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .36½- .37½
New Orleans, tanks gal. .34½- .35
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate)
Molybdenum metal 90% Mo powd. kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms. c.l. frt alld., or dlvd lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms. c.l. frt alld. E lb. .29¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30¼- —

Monoethylorthotoluidine, bbls .. lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .28¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l. works basis 100% lb. .35 —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms. c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .51 - —
tanks works lb. .49 —
Morphine cns oz 12.40 - 12.60
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.95 - 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate USP cns oz 9.90 - 10.00
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 - 50.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .11¼- .11½
Dutch, yellow, bgs., futures lb. .18 - .18¼
English yellow, bgs. lb. .18¼- .18½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08¼- —
oriental, bgs., Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08¼- —
yellow, bgs., Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .12½- —
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 61.00 - 62.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 84.00 - 85.00
J2, bgs., ex dock ton. 50.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P)
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74° tanks, frt. alld lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- .0790
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls, c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l. same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78°, large lots, lb. .07 - .08
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, May, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio M c.f. .04269- —
2. Refugio M c.f. .04141- —
3. Houston M c.f. .04518- —
4. Corpus Christi M c.f. .04086- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine M c.f. .04973- —
6. Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .06528- —
7B. Abilene M c.f. .05298- —
7C. San Angelo M c.f. .05298- —
8. Midland M c.f. .04835- —
9. Wichita Falls M c.f. .04363- —
10. Pampa M c.f. .04120- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N Y ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N Y ton. 18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .59 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .63½- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .33 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .56¾- .57¾
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .50½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32¼- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .58½- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 - 12.30
Hydrochloride, dms. frt adjusted kilo. 11.50 - 11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers frt. alld. over 70 lbs. dm. 49.40 - —
tins 10 lbs. dealers, frt. alld on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works N ton. 120.00 - —



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USS
UNITED STATES STEEL

Nitrogenous process tankage bulk, works, ammo., ship't. unit-ton. 4.30 - 4.75
Sewage sludge bulk works unit ton 3.25 + 40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .60 - .70
splits, bgs., afloat lb. .58½- .59
West Indian, bgs lb. .48 - .49
Nux vomica, bls. lb 10 .12
powdered, bbls. bxs lb 13 14

O

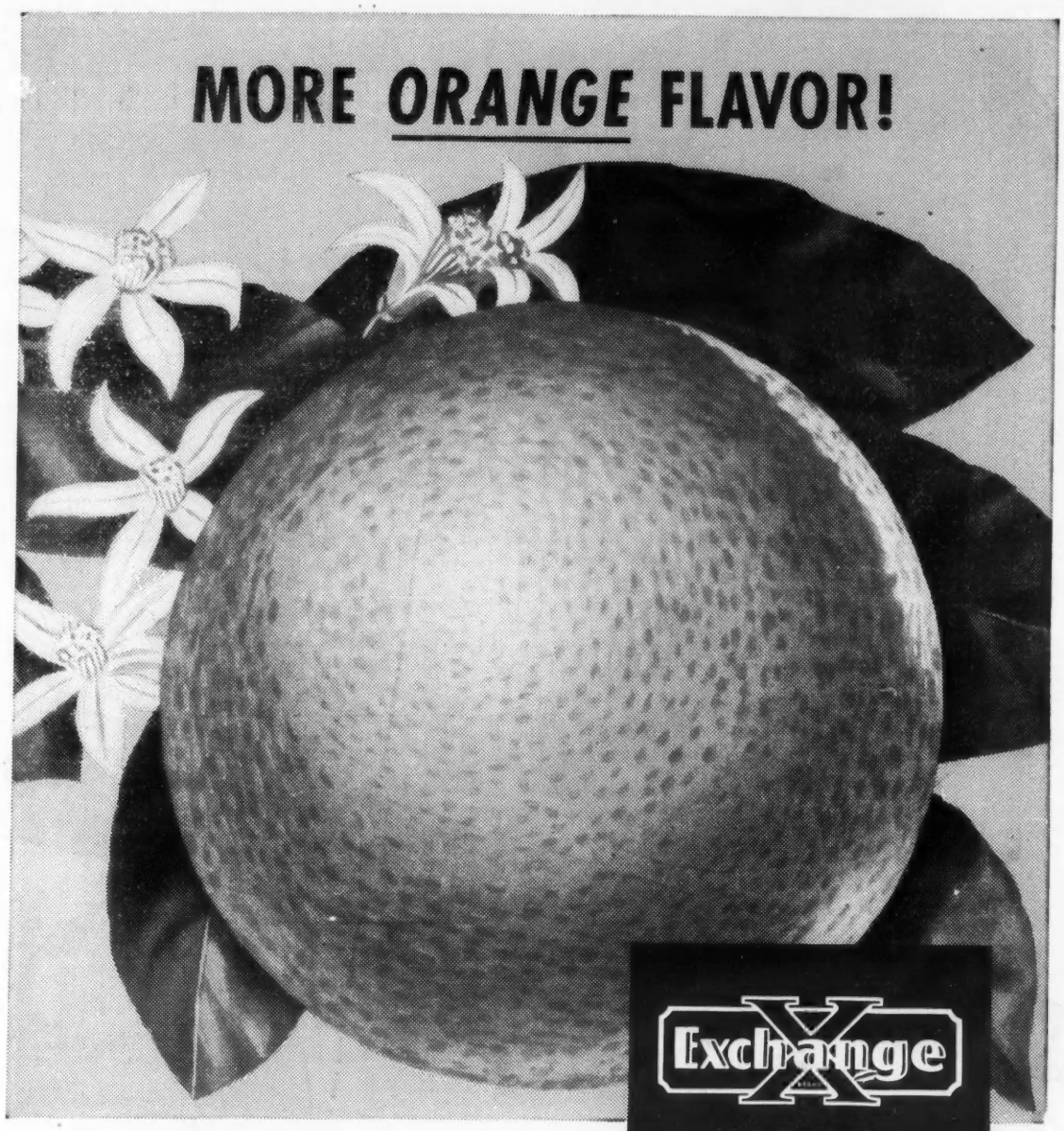
Oakbark extract 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
Octane 100° 140° C. industrial grade, group 3, dms. c.l gal. 19 —
l.c.l gal. 21 60
tanks gal. 15½ —
10°C., b.r. Bayonne, N.J. tanks gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal tech. dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal dms., less than truckload works. lb 83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Almond artificial bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.15 3.85
NF, bots lb 3.00 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .50 - .90
Allspice (see Oil pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb 150.00 160.00
seed, bots lb 100.00 130.00
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Apricot kernels, USP, dms lb. .53 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .23 Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.70 1.85
55-60%, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 3.75 - 5.75
natural, NF, Italian, cans lb. 8.25 - 9.25
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.65 - —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 4.60 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.85 - 5.50
Mexican (see Oil lignaloe wood)
Bone, dms. works gal 65 70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.60 - 2.90
tech., dms lb. 2.05 - 2.35
Calamus, cns. lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .9 - .90
white, dms lb .55 .9
Cananga, native, cns lb. 7.50 - 7.75
rectified, cns lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 4.00 - 5.25
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 60.00 -75.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Castor, blown, dms., c.l lb. .3575- —
l.c.l. lb. .3925- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .4135- —
l.c.l. lb. .4235- —
tanks lb. .40.0- —
unbodied, dms, c.l. lb. .4035- —
l.c.l. lb. .40.5- —
tanks lb. .3910- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l. lb. .4300- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .3650- —
l.c.l. lb. .3700- —
tanks lb. .3525- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .3650- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .3675- —
l.c.l. lb. .3725- —
tanks lb. .3550- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. .3825- —
l.c.l. lb. .3875- —
tanks lb. .3700- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat) dms., tanks lb. .18 - .22
75% (60-62% fat) dms lb. .26 - .30
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Cedarwood, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Celeryseed, bots lb. 17.00 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 280.00 -325.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns, dms lb. .55 70
Chinawood (see Oil tung)
Cinnamom bark, USP, bots lb. 32.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Java, true, cns lb. 2.60 - 3.85
Java type, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.55
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .21½- —
Pac. Coast lb. .20¼- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .29¼- —
deodorized, tax incl. dms., l.c.l. lb. .32¼- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .79 Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Copaiba, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 23.00 -35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .24½- —
foots, acid, 95% tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
refined, tanks lb. .2840- —
dms. lb. .3225- —
Costus, bots oz. 25.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley lb. .23½- —
tanks, Texas lb. .23¼- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
salad, dms. lb. .3225- —
tanks lb. .2840- —
Creosote (see Crotonic, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb 4.75 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cubeb, cns. lb 5.75 7.50
Cumin, bots lb. 6.00 - 8.00
Cypress, bots. lb. No stocks.
Dograss (see D).
Dillseed, india bots lb. 6.25 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, nots., dms lb. 4.50 5.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.25 7.25
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
70-75%, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Fennel, USP, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.35 - 3.25
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 3,000 to 12,000 A units per gm. dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
15,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .12½- .13
Market prices on crude fishliver oil dependent upon conversion factor

Oil, fishliver, prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units dms., 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F)
Garlic pure bots oz 7.25 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 26.00 -32.50
Bourbon, cns lb. 26.00 -33.00
Turkish, see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 22.00 -26.00
Grapefruit, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Grease, No. , dms lb. .25 - .25½
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .26 - .26½
prime burning, dms lb. .28 - .28½
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Juniper berry, NF VIII bots lb 2.75 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech cns lb 65 1.00
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel dms. cns lb 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.25
38-42%, ester, cns lb. 5.75 - 8.50
40-42%, ester, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.75
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.90

Oil, lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Messina, cns lb. 4.00 - 8.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 4.25 - 5.35
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 6.95 - 7.50
West Indian, cns lb. 7.10 - 7.75
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.50 - 8.25
terpeneless bol lb. 45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3 lb. .2420- —
l.c.l. lb. .2460- .2500
tankcar lb. .2300- —
tankwagon lb. .2330- —
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Italian, cns lb. 5.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. No prices.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .2430- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .2520- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .2330- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene)
Mustard seed, expressed, dms lb. .26½ Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms lb. 1.60 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .41 - .46
20°, dms. lb. .40 - .44
30°, dms lb. .39 - .40
Neroli, NF, French bots lb. 115.00 195.00
Haitian, bots lb. 90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns lb. 1.95 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .85 - 1.15
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .34½- .35½
tankcars lb. .32½- .34

Nitrogenous Process Tankage—Oil, Pine

Oil, oleo, extra, dms lb. .23 Nom.
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.25 - 7.65
extra fine bots lb 8.00 —
Olive, commercial, dms gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 3.25 - 3.40
foots, dms. lb. .20 - .21
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .75 - 1.10
expressed USP Brazilian cns., dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Florida, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Messina, cns lb. 4.00 - 5.85
West Indian, cns lb. 2.85 3.15
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 177.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish cns lb 2.30 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms lb. .27 - .29
Palmarosa, cns lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Paraffin pale 100-110 vis. at 100 F tanks East Coast refinery gal. .14 —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 22.00 -26.00
Peach kernel USP (see Oil apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast lb. .25¼- —
refined, tanks lb. .29 - —
dms lb. .30½- .30¾
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 5.00 6.50
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 7.25 8.20
redist., USP, dms lb. 7.60 8.65
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla crude dms lb No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns lb. 3.50 5.10
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb. 4.95 6.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.25 2.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
ex whse., N. Y. C gal. .92 - —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., nonret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .117 - —



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Distributors for:
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.
Producing Plant:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

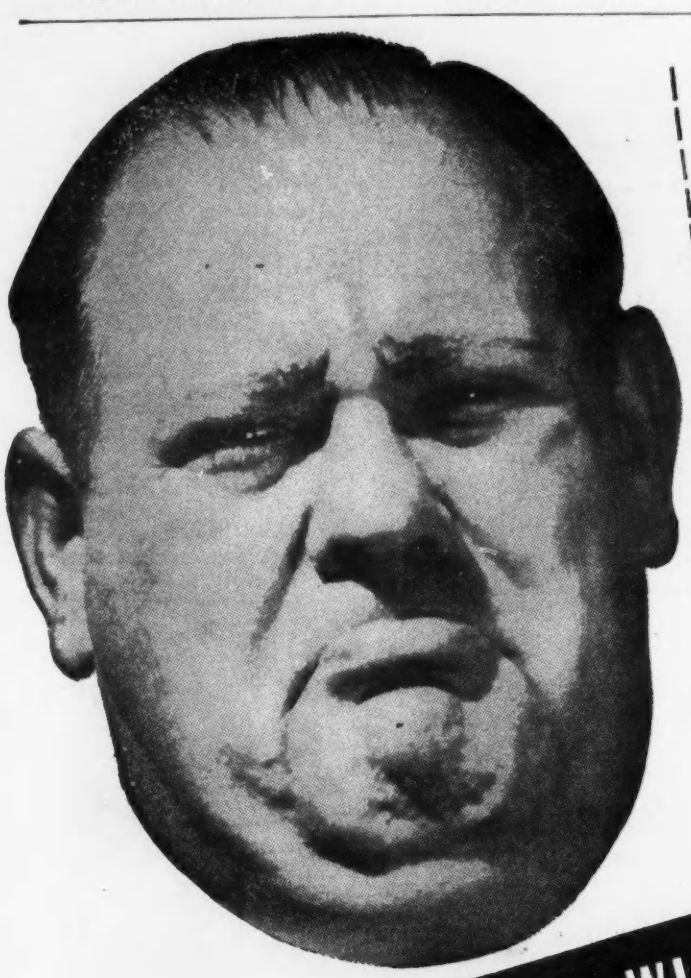
Oil, Pineneedle—Paraffin

Oil, pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .28 - .29
Red, saponified, dms lb. .25 - .26½
tanks lb. .23½ - —
double dist., dms lb. .28½ - .29½
tanks lb. .26¾ - —
single dist., dms lb. .25¾ - .27
tanks lb. .24¼ - —
Rice bran, clarif., dms lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 40.00 -45.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., ens., dms lb. .70 - 1.00
USP, ens., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Rue, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Safflower, dms. l.c.l. lb. .19¼ Nom.
Sage, clary, bots lb. 16.50 -23.50
Dalmatian, ens lb. 14.00 -16.25
Spanish, ens lb. 1.00 - 2.15
Sandalwood, NF, ens lb. 13.00 -15.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .2430- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .2320- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .2330- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Sassafras, artificial, ens., dms lb. .75 - 1.25
natural (Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, ens., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.10
Savin, ens. lb 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, ens. lb. No stocks.
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l. lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .33 - —
tanks, works gal. .20 - —
Oil, snakeroot, Canada, ens lb. 31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .20½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .2465 —
l.c.l. lb. .2525- .2575
tanks lb. .2340- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .2340- —
l.c.l. lb. .24 - .2450
tanks lb. .2240- —
salad, tanks lb. .2445- —
dms. lb. .2600- .2625
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 5.65 - 6.50
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1920- .20
tankcars lb. .1870- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1850- .1900
tankcars lb. .1750- —
Spruce, ens., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, ens. lb. 4.93 - 5.00
Southern, ens lb. 2.00 - 3.75
Tall, crude, tanks, works lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .24¼- .24¾
Tansy, dms lb. 8.60 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .051 - —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .0534- —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .0678- —
tanks, works, South lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms., extra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Oil, thyme, NF, red, ens., dms. lb. 2.05 - 3.10
white, ens. lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .41 Nom.
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
tanks lb. .41 - —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, ens., dms lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, ens lb. 26.00 -33.00
Haitian ens. lb. 22.00 -26.00
Java, ens lb. 22.00 -35.00
Wheat germ 5-gal dms gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .54½- .57½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 60½- .62½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis, gal. .55½- .58½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61½- .63¼
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½- .59½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .65½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68½- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .71½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .76½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .76
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78½- .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .78
l.c.l., same basis gal. .81½- .83
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80 - .83
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, ens. lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, ens lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung)
Oil, wormseed, NF, ens lb. 7.85 - 8.65
Wormwood, ens lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb. 15.00 -18.00
extra, bots. lb. 18.50 -26.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No stocks.
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, low titre, dms lb. .28¼- .29½
tankcars lb. .26¾- —
Oleostearin, edible, bbls lb. .21 Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton 7.00 9.50
crushed 8 mesh bulk c.l. works ton. 10.00 —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 —
Opium, USP, ens. lb 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, ens. lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, ens. lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, sodium (thopone bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome CP bbls., dlvd N. of Penn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Penn., and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c Miss., N. C., S. C., Penn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c El Paso, Tex.; 2c Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita; prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin, toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., c.l., ship't. point, frt. alld. lb. .2310- .2335
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroanilin, toner, kegs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Orange, flowers, dis. lb. .40 - .45
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bbls. lb. .13 - .15
sweet, bbls lb. .17 - .18
Oregano, Italian, bgs. lb. .15 - .18½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bbls. lb. .18 - .20
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .23 - .24
Verona, bbls lb. .15 - .18
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms. 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd lb. .80 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrophenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, ens lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabaine, USP, bots. gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, ens., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.28 - 5.38

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs. lb. 5.75 - 8.00
Ceylon, cs. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP ens 1,000 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, ens. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs. lb. .29½- Nom.
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .40 - .41
Spanish, bgs. lb. .39 - .42
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .98 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .75 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
Methylether, ens. lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0695- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0695 - —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0705- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0720- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —

Paraffin prices in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.



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Paraformaldehyde. tech. 94-95% powd., dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .16½ - —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .19 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21 - —
94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works. lb. .14½ - —
10,000 lbs to c.l., same basis. lb. .15½ - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .16½ - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½ - —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N.Y. delivery. lb. .14½ - —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis. lb. .16 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .12½ - —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis. lb. .13½ - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .14½ - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16½ - —
USP. X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd.N.Y.C. lb. .19 - —
10,000 lbs. or more lb. .19¾ - —
1,000 to 9,999 lbs lb. .20½ - —
smaller lots lb. .23 - .36
Paraldehyde tech., 98% 55 gals., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Paranitroanilin dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .48½ - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene. kgs. works. lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol. kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½ - —
Paraphenylenediamine. redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.30 - 2.80
technical, refined. dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .61 - —
flake, same basis lb. .64 - .66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .48
powder, bxs lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .50 - .55
Peanut meal 45% sacked, mills ton. 65.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd. bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - —
Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 - —
200,000 units vl. .15½ - —
500,000 units vl. .28 - —
1,000,000 units vl. .52 - —
2,000,000 units vl 1.00 - —
bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04 - —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .03½ - —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04½ - —
sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units vl. .10¾ - —
200,000 units vl. .16 - —
500,000 units vl. .30½ - —
1,000,000 units vl. .57 - —
2,000,000 units vl. 1.03 - —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04½ - —
Pennyroyal herb, bls lb. .45 - .50
Pentachlorophenol dms. c.l., works frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .28
truckload, 20,000 lbs., min., same basis lb. .20¼ - —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - .37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane industrial tanks group 3 gal. .12 - .13½
Pepper, black, bags, spot lb. 1.61 - 1.62
April shipment lb. 1.63 - —
May shipment lb. 1.60 - —
June-August shipment lb. 1.59 - —
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs lb. .30 - .33
Haitian, bgs lb. .30 - .31
birdseyes, bgs lb. .32 - .33
Japanese hontakas, bgs lb. .25 - .26
birdseyes, bgs lb. .41½ - .42
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Mexican sports, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Mississippi sports, bgs., source Jan. shipment lb. .35 - .36
Nigerian, caps, bgs lb. .30 - .31
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Sudanese, small, bgs lb. .42 - .43
Turkish, bgs lb. .21 - .28
White, bgs lb. 3.00 - 3.05
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
imported, bls lb. .80 - .90
Pepsin, NF, bulk, containers lb. 3.90 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload, works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
Peru, balsam, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05⅝ - .05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07⅛ - —
tanks, refy. lb. .04⅛ - —
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅞ - .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅛ - —
tanks, refy lb. .05⅝ - —
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05⅝ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07⅜ - —
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜ - —
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07¼ - .07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½ - —
tanks, refy lb. .06 - —
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07¾ - .08
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
tanks, refy lb. .06½ - —

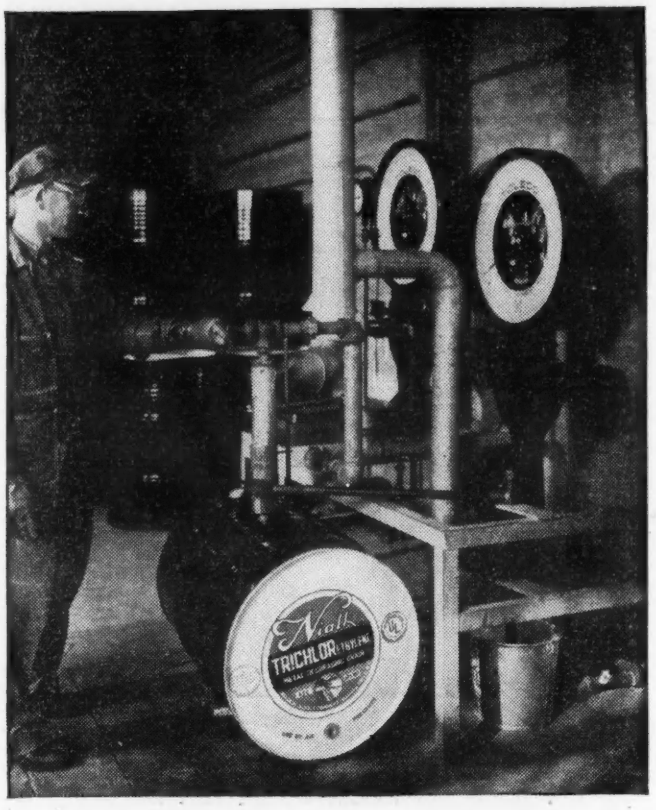
Petrolatum USP, cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅞ - .07⅛
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07½ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½ - —
tanks, refy. lb. .06¼ - —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05⅝ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07¼ - —
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜ - —
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California bbl 1.10 - 2.99
Illinois bbl 2.44 - 2.87
Kentucky bbl 2.42 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl 2.08 - 2.90
Montana bbl 1.28 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl 2.16 - 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field bbl 3.32 - —
Upper field bbl 4.25 - —
Texas, East bbl 2.65 - —
Gulf coast bbl 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central bbl 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle bbl 2.23 - 2.65
West bbl 2.33 - 2.65
Wyoming bbl 1.28 - 2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C. 10-gal. cans, dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal .44 - —
40°-75° C. 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal .44 - —
90°-160° C. ret dms., ex tax, f.o.b San Francisco gal .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 1.95 - 2.15
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.00 - 2.25

Petroleum fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6 eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.50 - —
Baltimore, Md bbl. 2.18 - —
Boston, Mass bbl. 2.20 - —
Charleston, S. C bbl. 2.13 - —
Jacksonville, Fla bbl. 2.12 - —
N. Y. Harbor bbl. 2.15 - 2.20
Norfolk, Va bbl. 2.18 - —
Philadelphia, Pa bbl. 2.18 - —
Portland, Me bbl. 2.23 - —
Providence, R. I bbl. 2.175 - —
Savannah, Ga bbl. 2.13 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .075 - .115
Pennsylvania gal. .0925- .0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .085 - —
No. 3 gal. .08125- —
N. Y Harbor, No. 2 gal. .091 - —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .09 - .09375
No 1, straw gal. .09 - .09375
No. 2, straw gal. .08375- .09750
range gal. .09125- .09250
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1. gal. .105 - —
No 2 gal. .1025 .1075
No. 3 gal. .1025- —
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F. b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .167 - .207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .18 - —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .13125- .13625
toluol-type tanks, refinery gal. .12125- .12625

Paraformaldehyde—Petroleum Naphtha

Petroleum mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .157 - .197
East coast tanks, N. J. N. Y., gal. .16 - —
group 3, tanks gal 10875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .19½ - —
Boston gal. .18 - —
Buffalo gal. .18½ - —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16½ - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .18½ - —
Rochester gal. .20 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Washington, D. C gal. .19½ - —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. 11875 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .16½ - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or terminal gal. .25½ - —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30⅛
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C. m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .32 - —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .33

metal parts come clean with



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NIALK Carbonate of Potash
NIALK Paradichlorobenzene
NIALK Caustic Soda
NIALK TRICHLORethylene
NIAGATHAL*
(Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)
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Petroleum Naphtha—Potassium Bromide

Petroleum naphtha, high flash, 300-400 br., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .34½ - —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .30½
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle Wash gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19½- —
Newark gal. .18½- —
New York gal. .18½- —
Philadelphia gal. .18 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .1225- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11375- —
Petroleum, solvent, Stoddard, tankwagon, Boston gal. .18 - —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works lb. .2065- —
tanks, works lb. .1850- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .1865- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1890- —
tanks, works lb. .1675- —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Petroleum sulphonate, 50-53% sulphonic content, dms., works lb. .1590- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1615- —
tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks same basis lb. .16¾- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16¾- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17¼- —
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.45 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb dms., works, lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.65 - 2.05
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.75 - 4.20
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol CP bots., fib. dms., works lb. 16.00 -17.75
commercial, fib. dms., works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., fib., dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .27½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton. 40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb. .42 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Yellow cns. lb. .30 - .37
dms. c.l lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .14 - .17
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
c.l. works lb. 13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms. export lb. .33½ - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
Phthalic annydride bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .20½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .21½
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .20
Bbls ½c per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - —
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .25 - .25½
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works, South lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0511- —
whse., N. Y. C. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works, South lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald, lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots kilo. 9.00 -10.00
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. inc., works, South, 1 to 4 dms lb. .1054- —
5 to 19 dms lb. .1029- —
20 or more dms lb. .0909- —
whse., N.Y.C., 1 to 4 dms lb. .1148- —
5 to 19 dms lb. .1123- —
20 or more dms lb. .1003- —
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 34.00 -37.00
l.c.l., works ton. 37.00 -41.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .08 - .10
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .06 - .06½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .38 - .40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 14.70 -15.45
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .50 - —
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .50 - —
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .34½- —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35½- —
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .36 - .37½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .34½- —
crystals, neat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .32 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .30½- —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms. ½c per lb higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .90 - .95
Seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Czech, bgs lb. .23 - .23½
Dutch, bgs lb. .25 - .25½
Polish, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Turkish, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.15 - —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l works 100 lbs 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate dms lb .08 - —
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .21 - —
powd., dms. lb. .23 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums, ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton. 214.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 277.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 282.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 - .37

Look to Dutch Boy*

Basic Silicate White Lead "45X"

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

for "lead" in its most efficient form

You *want* "lead" in your house paints because it stabilizes the film. Plasticizes it. Reduces water sorption. Increases elastic strength.

In Basic Silicate White Lead "45X," you get "lead" in its most efficient form. Here are two reasons why...

1 — This unique, new white lead makes available a proportionately larger amount of "lead" because the reactive portion of each pigment particle is concentrated at the surface. The "lead" is on the outside, where it can be put to work!

2 — This unique, new white lead enables you to use fewer pounds of pigment because of its higher bulking value.

Many leading paint makers now include "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X" in their house paint formulations. Do this yourself... and save money on every gallon of paint, without any sacrifice in quality.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York 6; Atlanta; Buffalo 3; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Dallas 2; Philadelphia 25; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Co. of Mass.).

Potassium carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.73 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms..... lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms..... lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .10¾- .11¼
powd., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, ex works..lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran. dms ..... lb. .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms....lb. .26 - .27
gran., dms .....lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms .....lb. .29 - .32
Chromate, tech., bgs.....lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms.....lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms. .....lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride, dms., works.....lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms. .....lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms.. lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets, jars.....lb. .36 - .39
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots and less, fib. dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms .....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., bbls lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - —
Trona, Cal.....unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M..ton.25.50 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified dms lb .42 - .44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .22½- .23½
USP, dms, works .....lb. .24¾- .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - .25
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., wks, lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs .....lb. 60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots.....lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities .....lb. .23 - —
kegs .....lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.70 - —
t.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
t.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works..100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.... lb. .07 - .08
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E... lb. .838 - .844
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%..ton.36.25 - —
NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .31 - .33
gran dms .. lb 18½- —
powder, dms. .....lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.08
tech works lb 45 .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works .... lb .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works .... lb. .12½- .12¾
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO..ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. 45 - .55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls. kgs. lb. .72 - .85
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms. c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .52½- .53
Pregnenolone, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Acetate, bots .....lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
Berries, bgs. .....lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls. .....lb. .50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot .....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots.. gm. 3.30 - 3.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms. c.l. works lb. 28½- —
t.c.l. works ..... lb 29½- —
tanks, works ..... lb .25 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l.. lb. .08½- .09½
t.c.l. .....lb. .09½- .10½
tanks .....lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½- .20½
t.c.l. frt. alld., E .....lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E. .....lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20¼- .21¼
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .19¼- .21¼
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- .18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¼- —
t.c.l. same basis ... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18¼- —
Propylthiouracil, bots, 50 kilos or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots .....kilo.55.10 - 55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
blonde, bgs .....lb. .20 - .22
husks, bgs .....lb .65 - .66
Pulsatilla herb, bls .....lb. .40 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb 03¾- .04
smaller lots lb 03¾- .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs, ton lots lb .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb 02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb 02¼- —

Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.

Pumpkin seed, bgs..... lb. .18 - .20
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works.. lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc, odorless basis, bbls., works gal.14.00 - —
30 to 1, basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base., bbls., works..gal.20.80 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb.15.50 -16.00
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald. gal. 2.67 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....gal. 2.70 - —
ref., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½- 1.04½
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines..ton.11.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.12.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.15.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton.10.00 - —
Insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.12.00 -12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.10.50 -11.00

Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin, USP, bots..... lb. 9.54 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works .... lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works. lb. 12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works ..... lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .25 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works. lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works..... lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls ..... lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs, c.l., lb. .14¾- .15
liquid, 65% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, same basis lb. 07½- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .09½- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25

Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., t.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net flask.218.00 -220.00
Quince seed, bgs ..... lb 90 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., ens.....oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., ens.....oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, ens .....oz. No prices.
Quinine, NF, ens., 100 ozs. ..... oz. 70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, ens., 100 ozs oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, ens .... oz. 70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, ens., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, ens, 50-oz. ens. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, ens., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, ens., 100 ozs oz. 76 - —
Salicylate, NF, ens., 100 ozs. oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, ens., 100 ozs oz. 56½- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, ens oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .54½- .64
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .55 - .65¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .50 - .60

R

R salt, paste, dry basis dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb 1.60 1.70

"Now coach . . . NOW?"

The boy's got lots of spirit. But the coach is cautious — he's not *sure* yet just what the kid can do. So he'll let him work out with the junior varsity for a while longer — 'til he's certain the boy is really "ready." *Then* he'll work him into the line-up.

You'll find U.S.I. using that kind of caution, too, in evaluating any new product. When they add something new to the U.S.I. line, you can be *sure* that it has been carefully and thoroughly tested . . . that it's really ready to meet or exceed the most rigid specifications. *Only then* is it allowed to bear the U.S.I. trade-mark.

You can place your confidence in the *proven quality* of U.S.I. resins . . . alcohols . . . solvents . . . chemicals — in *all* of U.S.I.'s diverse line of products for the nation's industry. And courteous, dependable U.S.I. service is just as near as your phone.

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Red, BON—Skullcap Herb

Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.[illegible] - —
Maroons, resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.60 - —
light shade bbls. same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade bbls. same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
Lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade bbls. same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
medium shade bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco

Carmine No 40 (see Carmine)
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide)
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Red, Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton & St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11¾- .12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem Pa. Copley, O.; Easton Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Virginia, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd. lb. 3.60 - —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls. works lb 1.10 - —
Iron oxide bgs. l.c.l. works lb .04 - —
MNPI toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf bgs. works lb .06¾ .07
Para toner, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kegs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.85 - —
Red, Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep snades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kegs, works lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt equaid lb. .24½- .25
Venetian 15% bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20% bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30% bgs., works lb. .0475- —
35% bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40% bgs., works lb. .0525- —
Red vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 2.16 - 2.18
Watchung, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Lake, dlvd. lb. 1.15 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.39
Red saunders wood powd. bbls lb. .50 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .81 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .82 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .84 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .85 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cns lb. 45.00 - 55.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .90 - 1.25
powd., bbls. lb. .95 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin USP, bbls., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .33½- —
smaller lots lb. .34 - .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls lb. .07 - .07¼
Spanish, bls lb. .07¼- .07½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
Rotenone, CP nbls. works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms gram. .02½- —
smaller lots, fib. dms gram. .03 - —
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime bbls lb. .45 - .50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb 65 - 70
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 25.00 - 30.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .17 - .17¼
Cyprus, bls lb. .10 - .14
Dalmatian, bls lb. 1.00 - 1.03
English, bls lb. .80 - .81
Greek, fancy, bls lb. No stocks.
Spanish, bls lb. .12 Nom.
Syrian, bls lb. .15 - .16
Sago flour, bgs lb. .08½- .09½
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saligenin, ctns lb 14 00 - 25 00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms. lb. 1.07 - 1.08
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 14.15 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.40 - 14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.75 - 11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.75 - 12.25
NF, gran., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾

Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.

Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb. 130.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns., kilo. 280.00 - 300.00
Saponin No 1 cns lb 2 45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .35 - .50
Honduras bls lb 40 - .45
Mexican, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .35 - .40
select, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Savory, French, bls lb. 11 - .12
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .10
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns. lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb 11 - 14
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 15.00 - 16.00
Hydrochloride USP, bots oz. 84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .33
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.80 - 3.00
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .22 - .24
No. 2, bls lb. .20 - .21
No. 3, bls lb. .18 - .20
powdered, bls., dxs lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 3.50 Nom.
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, hulled, bgs lb. .23 - .23½
natural, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs lb. .27 - .30
natural, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Turkish, bgs lb. .16½- .17
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .71 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .56 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .54 - —
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .52 - —
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .50 - —

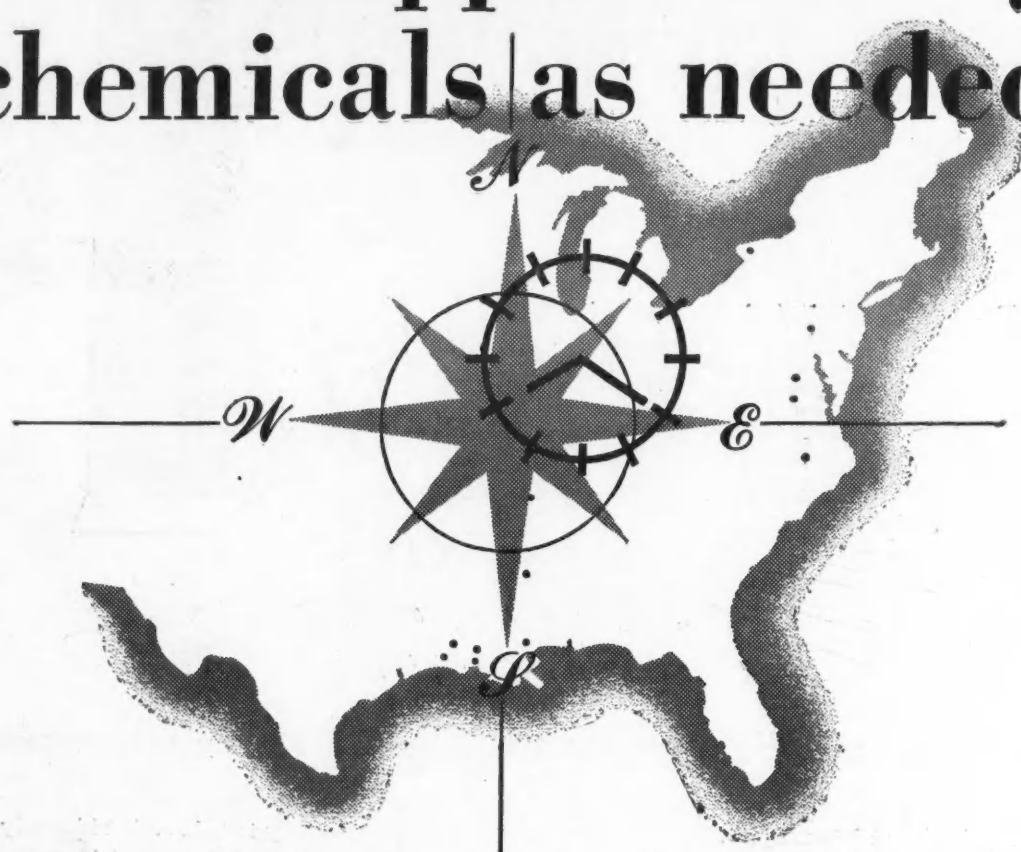
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 - 40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - 30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, fs oz. .9016- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .79½- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .79⅝- —
500-oz. lots oz. .79⅝- —
100-oz. lots oz. .79⅞- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lot oz. .56⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .57⅛- —
500-oz. lots oz. .58⅛- —
250-oz. lots oz. .58⅜- —

USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35

DEPENDABILITY -that supplies heavy chemicals as needed



More than ever before, the new Mathieson signifies dependability to customers. Physically, Mathieson's 14 great plants, strategically located to serve America's chief industrial areas, turn out a wider array of heavy chemicals than any other producer in the country.

In addition, many of Mathieson's basic products can be combined in various ways to meet shifting market conditions. Equally important to chemical consumers is the type of technical and sales leadership which is constantly enabling Mathieson to raise its standards of service.

As a result, the new Mathieson affords dependability based on capacity to produce, flexibility of production, diversity of products and processes, and high standards of service. Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Mathieson Building, Baltimore 3, Maryland.

Mathieson CHEMICALS

8725

SERVING INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Skunk cabbage root, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ....ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs ..... lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns ..... lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns. ..... lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Soapbark, bls. ..... lb. .27 - .31
crushed, bls., bbls ..... lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points ....100 lbs. 2.35 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points ....100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points ....100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points ....100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points .. 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points ....100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal. bgs., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms ..... lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .11½- .13
NF, gran. gil. dms., works lb. .16 - —
Sodium alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works ... lb. .54 - —
NF, whse powd. dms. works, ton lots lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs. or more, bgs 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .41½- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works ... lb. .13½- .15¼
solution, dms., works ..... gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech. bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .35 - .39
USP, bbls. dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .42 - .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10¾- .11½
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.80 - 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide USP bbls., kgs. works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate NF, jars, dms. lb. 7.15 - 8.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash)
crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09½- .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms ..... lb. .21 - —
Chlorite (see Sodium chlorite).
Chloroacetate, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. dms. works lb. .21 - .22
Chromate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .12½- .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms. .....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, anhyd., dms .....lb. .23 - .28
USP XIV, gran., dms .....lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP XIV powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms. 1,000 lbs. works, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb 1.25 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms..... lb. .17 - .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .13½- .15
anhydrous, dms., works ..... lb. .16 - .17½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .11 - .11¼
95%, bbls., c.l., works ... lb .10¾- —
l.c.l. works lb .11 - —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
tribasic, ton lots lb.11.00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l ..... 100 lbs 8.15 - —
Gluconate, dms ..... lb .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots, dlvd .....lb. 1.61 - 1.63
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls, lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls .....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms. works lb 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .24½- .25½
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .25 - .26
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic)
USP pellets, dms lb .25 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms..lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis ....100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.15
pea, bgs. .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs. c.l. works .100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms..... lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works... lb. .26½- —
tech 50% dms., cbys., works, lb. .15½- .16½
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .25 - —
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate c.l. bbls. works ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate in bbls. 25c per ton higher.

Sodium metal, tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works ..... lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .52 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.45 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.0(- —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.4(- 6.90
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., bbls., works, lb. .60 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls ..... lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., cn., works..ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.45.00 - —
Imp. 100-lb bgs. c.i. All Gulf, Pac. whse ton.53.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.50.00 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms..... lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd. dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
Oxyarated flake bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.... lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.75 7.50
smaller lots ..... lb. 5.80 7.80

Skunk Cabbage Root—Sodium Sesquicarborate

Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24½- .26½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - .26
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - .25
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¾- .21¾
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- .22
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .44 - —
powd., dms ..... lb. .47 - —
Phosphate, dibasic anhydr. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms. works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.55 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.

Sodium phosphate, USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic), smaller lots works lb 31 —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10 tons lb. .13½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric, dms. 1,500 lbs. works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works... lb. .42 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.80 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms..... lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.11 4.51
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.40 4.70
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.11 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E of Miss. R. and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 96° N. C. S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96°, Kan. Neb. W of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —

For Quality Ammonium and Potassium Products Specify
SOLVAY
TRADE-MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE
CAUSTIC POTASH
POTASSIUM CARBONATE
SODIUM NITRITE
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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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Detroit • Houston • New Orleans • New York
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Alkalies Chemicals
70 YEARS OF SERVICE
1881 1951
Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash • Chlorine • Potassium Carbonate • Nytron
Calcium Chloride • Sodium Bicarbonate • Specialty Cleansers • Ammonium Bicarbonate
Sodium Nitrite • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene
Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Sodium Sesquisilicate—Sulphur Dichloride

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works ton 19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works ton 37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works ton 55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .054 - .0701
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .797 - .847
Stearate, USP anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate NF VII dried gran., dms lb. .22½- —
tech. annyd. bgs. c.a. works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.35 2.60
cryst (see Glauber's salt)
USP cryst, bbls lb 17 - .19
gran, bbls lb 17 - .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.00 - —
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd. bgs., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 2.50 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 3.25 3.75

Sodium sulphite, regular, powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton. 100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP dms lb. .55 .65
tech dms works lb. .20 —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns c.l., works lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½- .11
Trichloroacetate, dms lb. .46 .55
Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate, tech, kgs., dlvd. East lb. 2.25 Nom.
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb .23 —
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —

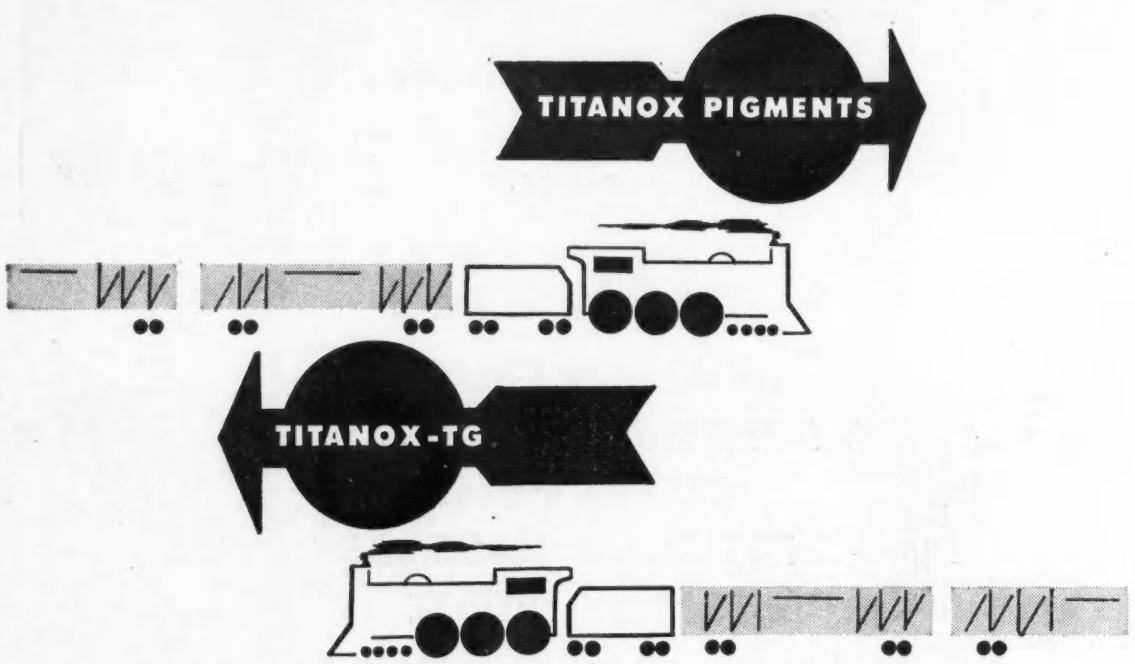
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - .36
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - .38
smaller lots, works lb. .40 - .43
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .36 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. 15½- —

Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur. ton 63.00 -64.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½- .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .36 - .40
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls lb. .12 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .11 - .13
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 —
paste dms., works lb 1.25 —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 6.74 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.89 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.86 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.01 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .07¾- .08
Rice, bgs lb. .18 - .22
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .20 - .24
Seed bgs lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram, vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 98% dms lb 15½- .16¼
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate bbls., works lb. .46 —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.37 —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, bbls, works lb 42 .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate air-floated 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton. 56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots. oz. 39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate NF, 100 ozs. oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans. 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., cns., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech. bbls., l.c.l., works lb .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, granules, tree flowing, dms. lb. 12.25 -12.75
powder lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms, lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.65 -11.15
powder, dms. lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanitrimidoquinoxaline veterinary, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF powd pots tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium powd., bots., dms lb 7.50 8.00
Sulphathiazole USP crystals tree flowing dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms lb 3.50 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP dms. lb 3.50 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long ton. 21.00 -24.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, ex-port long ton. 25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton. 22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls 100 lbs 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 4.25 - —
lump, bgs. mines 100 lbs 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls. mines 100 lbs 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.25 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 3.80 - —
treated, 10% pine tar treated, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed NF bot lb .31 —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —

TIMELY HELP FROM TITANOX RESEARCH:

DEVELOPMENT OF NON-PIGMENTARY TITANOX

...EASES SUPPLY OF Titanox Pigments



In recent years, several TITANOX pigments have been increasingly in demand as the best source of titanium dioxide for improving vitreous enamels, welding rod coatings, carbide tools and ceramic dielectrics. In these uses, the carefully developed characteristics of TITANOX pigments were unimportant—even posed problems.

To meet these new requirements better—and at the same time release a greater supply of TITANOX for the ever-growing pigmentary demands—a special, non-pigmentary product was developed—TITANOX-TG—and separate facilities for its manufacture completed last year.

This progress is helping to ease the pigment supply today. But when you are not sure of getting all of a particular type of pigment a formula calls for, remember that TITANOX pigments are versatile specialists. Perhaps another type will do the necessary job for you. Our Technical Service Department is always available to help you make the most of your supply of TITANOX pigments. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; Boston 6; Chicago 3; Cleveland 15; Los Angeles 22; Philadelphia 3; Pittsburgh 12; Portland 9, Ore.; San Francisco 7. In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments, Ltd., Montreal 2; Toronto 1.

® TITANOX
the brightest name in pigments

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Sulphur dioxide, liquid, com'l. cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock short ton.115.00 - —
ground same basis ton.110.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltimore unit-ton. .81 - —
Carteret N. J. unit-ton. .76 - —
triple, 48% or more a.p.a. pulv., bulk, East Tampa Fla. unit ton. .87 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, California, bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs. lb. .90 - 1.00

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l. works ton 14.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 17.50 - —
fibrous New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l. ton.28.00 -29.00
98.5-99.5% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -32.00
imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l. mines ton 12.50 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, works lb. *.16¼- —
inedible, extra, works lb. *.14¾- —
fancy, works lb. *.15 - —
special, works lb. *.14½- —
No. 1, works lb. *.14 - —
No. 2, works lb. *.13 - —
No. 3, works lb. *.12¾- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms. lb. .10 - —
50%, dms lb. .14 - —

* indicates OPS ceilings.

Tamarind, W.I., bbls. lb. .10 - .15
Tankage, animal feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 9.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 9.50 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. lb. .08¼- .09
medium grades, bgs lb. .07½- .08
low grades, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Java, bgs. lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28% dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .53½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½- —
50-53% dms., c.l. same basis. gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .70 - .75
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - —
dms. lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l. bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, alpha (see A), commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms. lb. .50 - .56
prime, dms. lb. .43 - .55
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .66 - 1.10
prime, dms lb. .55 - .65
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots., gm. 3.00 - 3.25
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots., gm. 3.00 - 3.25
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb .08 08¼
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
tanks lb. .55 - —
Tetrapotassium phospnate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb.12.50 -15.00
sulphate, 99% bots., dlvd lb.10.50 -13.00
Theobromine fib dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate fib. dms lb. 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline, anhyd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Mononitrate bots 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. lb. .40 - .42
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiouracil, dms works lb 5.50 6.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine, dextro - laevo, bots., 100 grams.115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
Spanish bls lb. .08½ .09
Thymol, kgs. lb. 3.75 - 3.80
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.12
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .93 - —
Metal lb. 1.50½- —
Oxide, bbls. lb. 1.34 Nom.
Sulphate, stannous, bbls. lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .82½- .83½
Titanium dioxide, anatase ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½

Titanium dioxide, rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots works lb. .04½- .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾- .05½
non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns works lb. 7.00 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - .08½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .09

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls ½c higher; Pac coast c.l. dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c higher

Tetrachloride, tech., dms., works. lb. .45½- —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .48 - —
Tolidin base, distilled kgs. lb. 1.30 —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms. lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .31 - —
Painesville, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —

Toluol, petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, cms., works. lb. 4.60 - 4.50
Tonga 50% bark and vine bls lb 80 95
Tonka beans, Angostura cks lb 1.75 1.80
Brazilian cs lb 1.00 1.15
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. 42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms. dlvd lb. .51½- .52½
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .64½- —
smaller containers lb. .68½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .71¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c higher
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l. works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11¼- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l. or truckload works frt equald. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —

Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., chys., works frt adjusted lb 2.10 2.15
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 .35¼
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms. lb. .38½- —
Phosphate, dms., works c.l. lb .38 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25% 40%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald, 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works frt equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works frt. equald., 100% basis lb .33 - —

THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE, U.S.P.

REGULAR

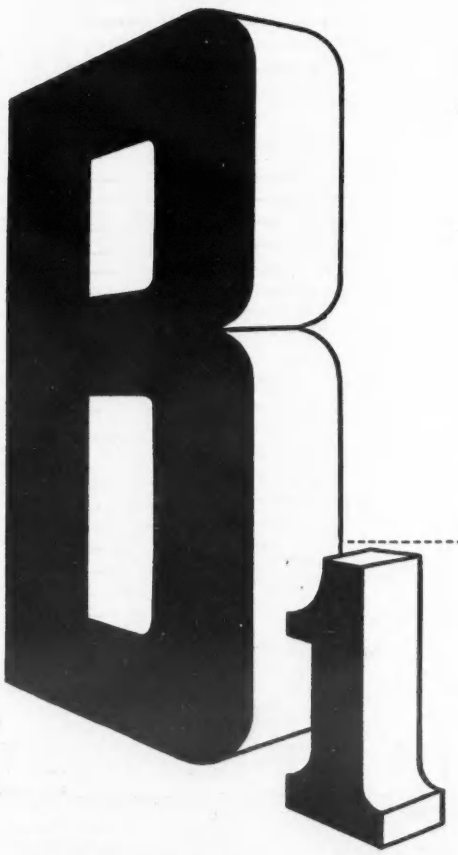
This material meets all U. S. Pharmacopoeia specifications for vitamin B_1. The International Conference on Vitamin Standardization has adopted crystalline Vitamin B_1 Hydrochloride as the standard for this vitamin and defined the unit as the biological activity of three micrograms of this standard.

AMPUL TYPE

This material in addition to meeting U. S. P. specifications is especially prepared and recommended for the manufacture of parenteral solutions. Developed by Roche specifically for this purpose, its quality has been consistently improved and early in 1949 the Roche G.I.G. (Gassed in Glass) packing was adopted.

THIAMINE MONONITRATE, ROCHE

This derivative of Thiamine may have certain advantages in certain types of products. If you have an unusual stability problem, we shall be glad to cooperate in running comparative tests of the two salts in your own formulae.



Regardless of which form of Thiamine you require, by the gram or by the carload, you can count on Roche where this important vitamin is produced by the tons.

Make Roche headquarters for:

Ascorbic Acid — Riboflavin
Thiamine — Pyridoxine
Panthenol — Biotin
dl-α-Tocopherol unesterified
dl-α-Tocopherol Acetate
Vitamin A Acetate synthetic
Vitamin A Palmitate synthetic

ROCHE

SCIENTIFIC CONTROL

VITAMIN DIVISION
HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.
NUTLEY 10, N. J.
Pacific Coast: L. H. Butcher Company
Los Angeles San Francisco Seattle
In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd., Montreal, Que.

Tripentaerythritol—Whiting

Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
Tripheny phosphate obls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .36 - —
Triphenylguanidine obls. wurks lb. .90 - —
Tripoli air-floated ogs. c.l. works. lb. .0175- —
double-grd ogs. c.l. works lb .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate trihasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate trihasic)
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane dextro-laevo, fib ctns. works kilo. 207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal powd 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.95 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .30 - .30½
Haitian, bgs lb. .11½- .12
Jamaica, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Madras, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Turpentine gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. extra, c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse, N.Y.C gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., extra, ret. c.l., works gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .98 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin, bots gram 1.00 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias roots).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .38 - .45
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms. works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 94.00 -95.00
Cups, 28-30% tannin bgs., ex dock ton. 68.00 -70.00
Extract, powd. bgs. ex dock duty extra lb. .10½- —
Vanadium pentoxide CP bgs. cns. works lb. 1.28 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.34 - —
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 5.50 - 5.75
whole, tins lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Tahiti, cs. lb 2.75 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
Viosterol, in neutral vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more. 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .21 - —
over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more, 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
less than 500 million units. 1,000,000 units. .22 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton-Stubbs Corrected E = 1900.

A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver)
A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
liquid, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
palmitate, liquid, not less than 1,600,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin)
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin hydrochloride).
B_{12}, vials 25 100 and 500 milligram lots milligram. .45 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
Vitamin E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheat-germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 83.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 79.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .09 - —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .44 - .45
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .81 - .82
slab, bgs lb. .80 - .81
crude, African, bgs lb. .70 Nom.
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .75 Nom.
Central American, bgs lb. .72 Nom.
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .74 - .75
slabs, bgs lb. .73 - .74
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .73 - .74
refined, bgs lb. .76 - .78

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra: 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.20 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots. lb. 1.25 - 1.27
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.23 - 1.24
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.28 - 1.30
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
No. 2 lb. 1.28 - 1.30

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs lb. .54 - .56
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., black, raw, bgs lb. .25 - .25¼
refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
imported, Bohemian, bgs lb. .15½- .16
German, bgs lb. .15½- .16
refined, light, bgs lb. .55 - —
Ouricury, ref., bgs lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Paraffin (see P.).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .32 - .35
cakes, cs. lb. .33 - .36
Sugar, cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .85 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y. lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd. 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 16.00 -30.00
smaller lots works ton. 21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton. 24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. whse ton. 25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton. 25.00 -35.00

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Melting Point	50.0 C	50.0 C
Penetration at 77 F	21	20
Saponification No.	199.4	206.0
Iodine No.	17.9	17.1

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CANDELILLA WAX • REFINED TALL OIL

Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls lb. .16 - .18
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root bls lb. 16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .23 - .25
Wollastonite, 16 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works ton 14.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton 22.00 - —
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk, c.l., works, East ton 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk c.l. same basis ton 37.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton 43.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton 45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ton 60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)
USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb .35 .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol)
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms. c.l. works, frt equald lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .196 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
45°-47°C. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks same basis lb. .14 - —
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
Meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .50
Bethleham, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .33 - —
Youngtown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., 100, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .46 - —
90 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .51 - —
200 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .55 - —
300 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .59 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including Davenport Minneapolis. Rock island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.05 - 2.06
AAOT, bbls lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.20 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.32 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse. 1c per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .32 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, 10G, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G pigments, bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works lb. 0166- 0275
French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb. .0185- .0210
synth. bgs., c.l., works lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. works lb. 09¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher, American golden, bgs., works lb. 01¼ .02¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
basic, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .16 - .25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves bls lb 28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .40 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms, works. lb. .28 - .30
NF, dms. lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .19½- —
Carbonate purified, powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
tech., rubbermakers', bgs., works. lb. .10¾- .11⅛
precipitated, powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.85 - —
solution 50%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
Zinc chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works lb. .457 - .477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .21¼- —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .17½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld lb. .24 - —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17⅛- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17⅞- —
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18¾- —
red, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
Zinc oxide, USP, ctns., c.l. dlvd lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Phenosulphonate, gran., dms lb. .39 - —
powd., dms. lb. .42 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - .10⅛
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .46 - —
ton lots lb. .47 - —
less ton lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 6.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - 9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - 8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 9.40
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.00 -10.15
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher
USP, gran., dms lb. .26 - —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.10 - 1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Thionosulphonate NF gran. bbls., dms lb. .33 .34
powd., bbls lb. .36 .37
Undecylenate dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 2.10 - 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb. .1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1220- .14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, bbls., works lb. .26½- —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works lb. .30½- —
Hydride, ens., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, dms., works lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works lb. .44½- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .45 - .48
milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .60 - .63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works lb. .35½- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- .03¼
10 tons, works lb. .03½- .04
5 tons, works lb. .04 - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .04¼- .04¼
milled bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
5 tons, works lb. .05¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .05¾- .06¼
refined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works lb. .12½- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .13 - .17

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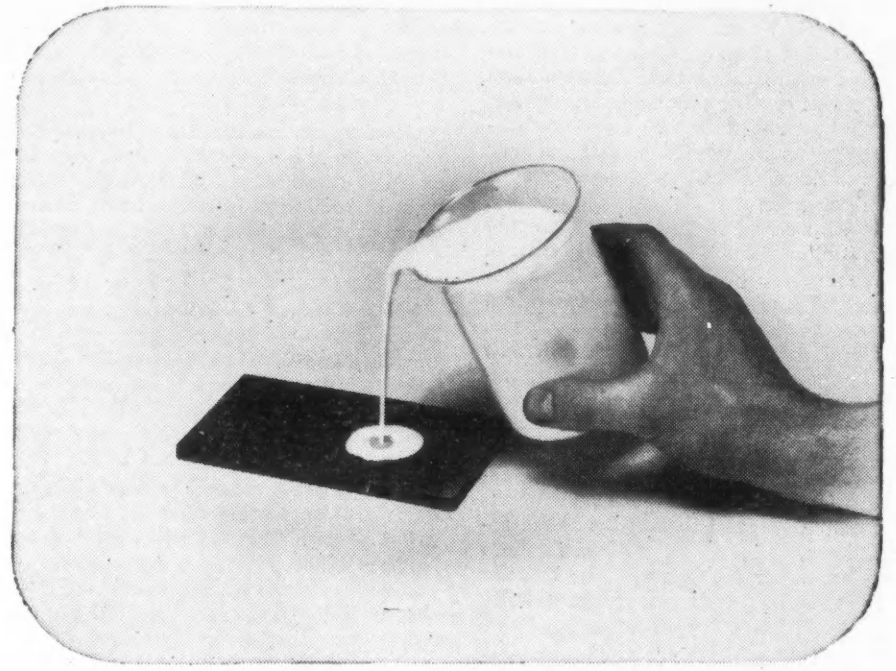

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- **GREATER TOUGHNESS**
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Trade Associations' Role

The Trade and Industry Law Institute is discussing trade associations in the present emergency at a meeting in New York April 2. The broad and particularly pertinent subject will be approached with respect of relations with government, activities in labor matters, and direct contributions and services. The consideration thus indicated certainly is worth while, and it certainly is timely.

Trade associations are a business necessity. Even within the restrictions of the laws having to do with combinations, collaborations, collusions, and the like, they can perform a very useful service. Most of them unquestionably do. Unfortunately it is not sufficiently well or widely recognized that the measure of that service is a direct function of an association's membership. Its official personnel can be but little more than a channel of distribution or a reflection of sentiment.

Without desire or intent to anticipate the consideration of trade associations by the Trade and Industry Law Institute, it is to be said that the relations of such organizations with government are far from satisfactory. In fact, it is almost an axiom in that connection that neither the administrative nor the legislative branch of the federal government will give an association's approach anything like the attention given to individual businessmen or even companies. It has been alleged, with reference to various relations of government with business, especially in areas of governmental purchasing, that bureaus will do everything possible to deal with concerns which are not members of the national association of their calling.

In some instances the reluctance, or aversion, of governmental agencies for dealing with trade associations derives from the aforementioned restrictions of the so-called "antitrust" laws It is difficult to find in those statutes any justification for such an attitude; but, the manifestations of "trustphobia" in government circles are variously beyond logical comprehension.

One of the most promising fields for resultful functioning of a trade association is that of labor matters, or better, employment relations. Unfortunately that field is not properly cultivated. So, there is much food for serious thinking in this bit of news released April 1:—

"The National Constructors Association met with representatives of the International Association of Bridge, Structural, and Ornamental Ironworkers for a discussion of mutual problems at the bimonthly meeting of the constructors in St. Louis, it was announced today.

"The meeting with the ironworkers follows the practice of playing host to international unions in the building trades whenever the constructors convene in the headquarters city of one of the unions. The union and the association have an international agreement outlining collective bargaining procedures and providing for a means of settling jurisdictional disputes.

"Two officers from the association and six from the union were present at the dinner which followed the discussions."

Here again the vague much-misinterpreted provisions of the antitrust laws are a determent of good intentions and commendable desires. There is a grave doubt in the minds of most businessmen that the right, or privilege, of collective bargaining is legally sanctioned for both sides of the bargaining table. The program of the constructors' group should, therefore, be desirably encouraging.

The season of association meetings is approaching. One announcement to reach this paper has a blank space with this lead:—"I would like to have the following questions answered by the officers of the association at that time." Every member of every association should inform its executive body that he would like to have this, that, and something else discussed at this year's convention—and go to the convention prepared to start the discussion. What he and his fellow-members get out of their association depends almost 100 percent on what they put into it.

Surpluses Again Bye and Bye

For the analytically minded, there is something more than coincidence in the newspaper stories on a Briton's alleged profiting to the extent of $100,000,000 in transactions in United States war-surplus goods and the concurrent announcements that the Philadelphia naval aviation supply office wants bids on 6,500,000 gallons of enamels to be delivered by September 10. His thoughts would go back over two score years or more —were he old enough—to dwell upon truckloads of this and that dumped into European swamps and to the magnitude of the last decade's red-ink business in a thousand items which are being replaced today at ten times their original cost.

Government, although the biggest business in the country, is not a business. And nothing can be done about it: those who have the legislative and administrative handling of its affairs have, at best, but a faint, often erroneous, idea of what business is—other than something to serve as a whipping-boy or scapegoat in the advancement of political ambitions.

The ordering of 6,500,000 gallons of enamel to be delivered in five months is on a par with the reported contracting for 240,000 pairs of cufflinks for the army. It has been surmised that those devices might be some form of new, secret weapon. Perhaps the aviation office wants the paint to spill it out of planes and make targets on the ground for bombers.

Some of those who have been looking at the processes of defense contracting see therein an intent to confuse industry. There is confusion; but the reason for it is more likely ignorance than intent. Unfortunately, those who obviously do not know are ironbound in their determination not to learn. That goes for all governmental essaying of any business role. The only encouraging aspect of the wasteful program of surplus disposal is the news that army teams have been shopping the surplus stores and recovering much needed materiel at bargain prices. That aspect, however, is overshadowed a hundred times by the resale of surplus goods to the army and other governmental units at enormous profits—to say nothing of what it cost for personnel to sell the stuff as surplus at enormous losses.

It is unfortunate that the paint industry cannot, to protect itself against eventual unfair competition, tell the navy aviation office that it has no need for 6,500,000 gallons of enamel over the next five months; so, it is not going to get the stuff. The Department of Justice has solemnly declared that everything that it thinks is in the antitrust laws will apply to the actions of industry in the meeting of the demands of defense. The fact that those demands may be asinine—not in the recent presidential sense of the term—is not grounds for defense.

For the Bookshelf

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING CATALOG: The Process Industries' Own Catalog of Equipment and Engineering materials. 1950-51: Thirty-fifth edition. Cloth; 1,680 pages. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation.

CEC grows in size and usefulness with the years. This thirty-fifth entrance also is of a new construction (binding is the trade term,) which greatly facilitates its consulting. All that remains to make it super is the attachment of wheels—it is growing into substantial ponderousness.

Whatever the difficulty of its conveying, there is nothing difficult about the consulting of it, even though one does not peruse the four pages of functional approach, which are a part of a newly introduced guide to the book's informative sources.

For those as yet unacquainted with CEC, it will be helpful to say that it is an illustrated, usefully descriptive combined catalog of suppliers of equipment and machinery for industries employing chemical processes. It was inaugurated by the American Institute of Chemical Engineers in 1915 and is compiled under the counsel of a committee representing also the American Chemical Society and the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry. The present edition contains catalogs of 508 suppliers in the fields of heating and cooling, separating and combining, mixing, size-change, movement and storage of materials, control, processing units, reaction equipment, engineering services, process development, materials and supplies, fabrications, power, waste disposal, structures, and safety.

The catalogs, averaging more than three large pages for each supplier, are arranged in approximately alphabetic sequence. There is a full alphabetic index of the companies. There is also an alphabetic listing (forty-one pages) classified by equipment, services, and supplies. Almost twelve other pages are devoted to a trade-name index.

CEC is a big book. But, it is a condensed, convenient presentation of useful information that might be scattered over ten times as much space and would be ten times ten times as difficult to find.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 4*

Chemical Division of the National Production Authority, is retiring May 1, after more than thirty-two years of service in the Department of Commerce, all of it in connection with the activities in the chemical area.

Miss Swift is well known in the chemical industry for her keen analytical work on world chemical developments. She has authored a number of articles on happenings in the industry for the weekly and monthly publications of the department and also compiled the first comprehensive report of the American chemical industry, issued back in 1929. World Chemical Developments, another prewar and postwar publication of the department, was also largely her handiwork.

Miss Swift intends to continue her interest in the chemical industry with writings and interpretative articles.

Chemical Containers Prroblem

Scattered complaints are heard in chemical circles that some trouble is being encountered in getting containers for packaging the industry's products. The complaints deal chiefly with multiwall paper bags, said to be the result of the growing shortage of paper.

If the reports are true, the situation can become very serious to the country as a whole unless remedies are taken. The chemical industry is one of the biggest users of multiwall paper bags, and if it can't find enough to package its product, all industry will suffer.

The Chemical Division of the National Production Authority is awake to the importance of the problem of packaging the industry's products and has set up a Containers and Conservation Section, headed by Charles Given who handled similar problems in the last war. It would be well to report any actual cases of trouble in getting containers so that something can be done about it.

Critical Occupations

The Department of Labor has modified its standards or criterions for determining the occupations that are considered critical so as to provide a broader viewpoint of the needs of industry under the defense program. The change has been made necessary because we are operating under a partial mobilization, rather than a complete mobilization, program.

Future determinations for additions to the list of critical occupations will be made on the basis of three major considerations as follows:—

1. Under the foreseeable mobilization program an over-all shortage of workers in the occupation exists or is developing which will significantly interfere with the effective functioning of essential industries and activities.

2. A minimum accelerated training time of two years (or the equivalent in work experience) is necessary to the satisfactory performance of all the major tasks found in the occupation.

3. The occupation is indispensable to the functioning of the industries or activities in which it occurs.

The critical occupation list serves to guide the local selective service boards in inducting men into the military forces and the Department of Defense in calling up reservists and members of the national guard.

Price Stabilization Revised

The Office of Price Stabilization has tightened up its enforcement work and has eleminated one layer in the enforcement machinery to create a more direct line between Washington headquarters and the people in the field, who do the actual enforcement work. The agency has abolished enforcement activities in the thirteen regional offices, and contact now is maintained directly between Washington and the district offices.

The agency took a leaf from the book of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in deciding upon this type of operation. In the first place, it enables Washington to know more nearly what is going on in the field without having to depend upon the screened reports of the regional offices, and secondly, it would provide for a more uniform policy of enforcement and procedures. The two taken together should mean greater efficiency.

The only bad feature about the new set-up, or reorganization, is that it did not lead to fewer jobs. While the offices of regional directors for enforcement are abolished, there is to be set up instead a chief inspector and several assistant inspectors for each regional office. They will be concerned with inspection and general reports of operations in the districts under their region. The district offices will each have a district enforcement director and as many assistants as are needed.

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Heavy Chemicals

Tungsten metal was priced higher last week under a strong demand and short stocks. Quicksilver displayed an easier tone with consumers not inclined to purchase in excess of actual wants. One of the producers advanced the contract price of formic acid effective April 1. RFC advanced the price of metallic tin and the advance was promptly reflected in tin salts.

Demand for heavy chemicals remained at a high level, although it was pointed out that consumer inventories have been exhausted at several plants and short stocks of chemicals have prevented replenishment. This condition has forced a cutback in consumer output and inquiry has been tempered accordingly. Aside from spasmodic shortages of boxcars, the movement of soda ash has continued heavy. Shipments of liquid caustic soda have also been heavy although the movement has been occasionally aggravated by the scarcity of tankcars. While production of sodium bicarbonate has been unusually heavy, shipments are still considerably behind schedule. Chlorine has continued critically short.

Anhydrous ammonia held a definitely tight position and is not expected to relax until the agricultural movement is over some time in June. All of the phosphates are in short supply primarily the result of the stringency in phosphorus. Heavy pressure for glacial acetic acid from textile mills has kept the market bare of supplies. It was stated that these mills are running day and night to meet government requirements. There are no producer inventories of formic, oxalic or sulphuric acids. Muriatic acid continued readily available for immediate shipment. Stocks of tin salts have increased substantially owing to government restrictions placed on end use.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 103.9 percent for the week ending March 25, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 103.1 in the preceding week and 97.6 for the corresponding week in 1949.

Ammonia Anhydrous — Strong demand has kept the supply situation exceedingly tight and no easement is expected until the agricultural requirements are leveled off around June. The spasmodic conditions which have featured the supply of tankers has caused some irregularity in the flow of material from works.

Ammonium Bicarbonate — Stocks have remained sufficient to meet demand promptly and the cracker bakeries have not found replenishment of supplies a problem. This is one of the few markets that is in balance at the present time.

Chlorine — Supply conditions do not change much from week to week. Demand is sustained at a level considerably ahead of production and the market has continued exceedingly tight with consuming pressure giving no indication of easing. The shortage of tankcars and cylinders during the past few weeks has interrupted the movement from works and is still a serious problem facing producers.

Copper Sulphate—Sales for the last half of June were being booked last week as the earliest shipment for agriculture. Demand remained broad and covered about every eastern potato growing area except Maine. There was no easement in the industrial demand, which continued at an unusually high level. Export demand was active and unfilled. It was stated that while stocks are short no consumer is experiencing hardship.

Lime—Although there are some difficulties in obtaining supplies and equipment, lime plants are operating at capacity, and generally are meeting current civilian and military demands for this product, representatives of the lime-producing industry advised Defense Minerals Administration officials at a meeting held in Washington. In certain local areas lime plants are not able to fill all orders, especially where steel production has been increased, but the picture is generally good, the producers stated. Lime is used extensively as a flux in the production of steel. The ability of the lime-producing industry to meet essential requirements in the next few years under the nation's mobilization plans depends upon several factors, the industry representatives said.

Potash, Caustic — Supply conditions have not improved to any appreciable extent. Shipments have been made from production and demand is strong without indication of relaxing. Some suppliers appear to be in a better position on solid than on flaked or liquid.

Potassium Carbonate—Market position remained tight with demand holding up well from the glass specialty plants. Production in some directions is better than in others but there are no inventories and shipments are going forward from production.

Potassium Chlorate—Continued exceedingly tight with eastern production heavily booked for several months to the match and explosive industries. The producer is not in a position to consider any additional business at the present time.

Salt — Canadian production and shipments of common salt in the calendar year 1950 both were higher than in the preceding year. The year's output amounted to 799,902 tons as compared with 747,717 in 1949, and the shipments totalled 799,216 tons against 749,727. In December, 71,323 tons were produced as compared with 61,409 a year ago, while shipments aggregated 72,310 tons compared with 60,998 in December, 1949.

Soda Ash—No easement in the over-all supply situation could be noted at the turn of the month. Demand from the major consuming industries continued strong and, aside from occasional shortages of boxcars, the movement from works has been heavy with production in most instances sustained around capacity levels.

Soda, Caustic—Industrial demand has not relaxed and the market holds the same tight position formerly noted. In producing quarters it was stated that there is considerable pressure for shipments of liquid and the amount the government may desire is an unknown quantity. The dry forms remained in exceedingly tight supply. The availability of tankcars has been spotty with some producers experiencing more difficulty than others.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Shipments have continued to run behind schedule and the supply position showed no important improvement during the month of March. In producing quarters it was stated that output over the last few months has been sustained at an unsually high level without leveling off demand.

Sodium Chlorate—Aside from steady shipments to contract consumers, there have been no additional sales reported in eastern producing quarters. The supply position is exceedingly tight with no easement in sight. No new production has reached the market, although it was expected last January.

Sodium Nitrite — Buying conditions gave no indication of improvement last week. Demand from meat-packers combined with that for use in synthetic rubber has over-topped production and kept the market in an exceedingly tight position.

Tin Salts—An advance in the RFC price of 12c. per pound in the metal was promptly reflected in quotations for the tin based chemicals. The breakdown shows tin chloride at $1.134 to $1.144 per pound, tin crystals 93c., oxide nominal, sulphate stannous $1.229 to $1.249 and tetrachloride 82½c. to 83½c. per pound works. Potassium stannate 83.8c. to 89.4c. and sodium stannate 79.7c. to 84.7c. per pound, freight allowed East. These prices are based on metallic tin at $1.46 per pound.

Acids

Acetic—No improvement in the supply situation for glacial could be noted at the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Potassium stannate, 4.8c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 6c. per lb.
Tin chloride, 7c. per lb.
crystals, 6c. per lb.
metal, 16½c. per lb.
sulphate, 7.9c. per lb.
tetrachloride, 6c. per lb.
Tungsten metal, $2.20 per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 31, 1950
244.9	244.9	244.9	223.4	213.8

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 31, 1950
126.1	126.1	126.1	121.9	121.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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beginning of the month. Demand for textile use is sustained at an unusually active level and production is under high pressure to meet the demand. It was stated that textile mills in the South and in New England are operating day and night on government orders and there is no indication of easement. There was no glacial in tanks available for immediate shipment in the local market.

Formic—One of the producers has advanced the contract price for carlots of 85 percent to 17c. per pound in carboys and to 17½c. to 22c. in l.c.l. The 90 percent was advanced to 17½c. for carboys in carlots and 18c. to 23½c. per pound in less. These prices became effective April 1 and are f.o.b. the works. In other producing quarters no price changes were made. The market supply position has remained exceedingly tight.

Hydrofluosilicic — Remained in better supply than most of the other acids. Demand was described as normal, but not over-taxing production. Prompt shipments continued available at former price levels.

Muriatic—Stocks continued in relatively free supply and fully capable of meeting the current extent of consuming demand. Two months ago this acid was as tight if not tighter than sulphuric.

Oxalic—Supply conditions appear to be getting tighter with no easement in consuming demand and production cutback by the shortage of sulphuric acid. Producers were not inclined to consider orders calling for any nearby shipment.

Sulphuric — Market supply condition continued exceedingly tight with demand running considerably ahead of current production and no easement in sight unless government regulation controls distribution. It was stated that superphosphate has been seriously affected with output down all the way from 20 to 50 percent of normal.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Larger reservations of supplies in the aluminum industry to meet defense-rated (DO) orders, due to increasing military requirements, have been ordered by NPA. This action was taken in an amendment to NPA Order M-5 requiring an additional 15 percent reserve by aluminum producers or fabricators, and an additional 20 percent by distributors and jobbers of aluminum products, for filling rated orders. The effective date of the amendment is April 1. No change is made in the provision in Order M-5 that producers and fabricators of aluminum need not accept a rated order received less than 60 days prior to the first day of the month in which shipment is requested, unless specifically directed to accept the order by the NPA.

Copper — Mine output of recoverable copper in January of 80,395 tons dropped 2 percent from December and November, when the highest monthly rates since June, 1944, were established, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production in January was 6 percent above the monthly average for 1950. The relatively steady operation indicated by the January total resulted from diverse movements in the chief copper-producing states:—Production in Montana and New Mexico rose 15 and 11 percent, respectively, in Utah and Nevada, fell 9 percent each, and in Arizona remained virtually unchanged. The general ceiling price regulation, approved by the Economic Stabilization Agency on January 26, provided that prices be held at not to exceed the highest level prevailing from December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951, inclusive. Owing to the fact that during that period primary producers adhered to a selling price of 24½c. a pound for electrolytic copper delivered Connecticut Valley, and that buying prices were related to that figure, primary refineries were placed at a disadvantage in purchasing scrap, for which many other consumers had paid considerably advanced prices during the freeze period.

Lead—Available stocks have remained short without indication of nearby improvement. April supplies are now under contract and were considered relatively small. The amount available for May will probably be about the same as April, although May books are not expected to open until next week.

Molybdenum—Monthly allocation will be made effective May 1, according to an announcement by NPA. Temporary regulation of distribution has been operative since January 23 to provide for essential production not covered by defense rated orders.

Quicksilver—Trading relatively slow in the local market with buyers inclined to await further developments. Heavy importations recently appeared to have instilled a degree of caution among buyers and purchases have been confined mostly to actual wants. Sellers named $218 to $220 per flask but admitted these prices might be shaded on a firm bid. The tone of the market was not too strong at the close.

San Francisco.—The market has been without feature the past week with little interest shown on the part of buyers. Metal stocks remain limited with the present quotation centering around $210 per flask despite higher prices in the eastern market. Whereas some smaller mercury properties have resumed production, none of the larger mines are in operation in this state.

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upward throughout 1950 and in the fourth quarter was at the highest rate, 13,900 flasks, since the second quarter of 1948, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption in the final quarter was almost entirely for dissipative uses, whereas that in April-June, 1948, was influenced to a notable degree by the installation of two chlorine and caustic soda plants using mercury cells. Imports in October-December, 1950, of 4,265 flasks fell sharply from the high level of the third quarter but nonetheless were larger than most earlier three-month periods. Domestic production, on the other hand, dropped to a rate unprecedented in the past 100 years.

Tin—RFC has advanced its price to $1.50½ per pound, which is still lower than the foreign markets, although prices declined in London and Singapore after the Easter holiday period.

World tin metal production increased to 15,100 tons in January against 14,200 tons in December, according to the International Tin Study Group. There was a sharp rise in Malaya to 5,822 tons and in The Netherlands to 1,703 tons. United States production also was higher at 3,211 tons. United Kingdom production is estimated at 2,760 tons. World tinplate production in January was estimated at 511,000 tons, against 492,000 tons in December.

Tungsten—Demand active because of its superior qualities as hardening alloys in the production of special steel products. It was stated that NPA plans to synchronize the tungsten allocation program with the proposed alloy steel allocation program under which steel producers would report monthly melting schedules. NPA explained that under the plan, tungsten users would also be required to submit monthly usage schedules upon which allocation would be based. In response to a request by NPA that the industry conserve tungsten wherever possible, committee members said they were intensifying efforts to recover tungsten scrap. Current spot supplies are short and the market is priced higher at $7.95 per pound.

Zinc—Market holds a definitely tight supply position with suppliers having difficulty in meeting DO requirements and NPA is said to be receiving numerous complaints. The continued shortage of stocks has necessarily restricted trading for civilian use.

US Slab Zinc Production In 1950 at Peacetime High

Domestic production of slab zinc in 1950 totaled 910,000 short tons, the greatest quantity in the peacetime history of the United States, according to a preliminary report issued by the Bureau of Mines. Domestic mine production of recoverable zinc, including ore directly consumed in pigments and salts, amounted to 618,000 tons in 1950, an increase of 25,000 tons, or 4 percent, over 1949.

Imports of zinc in ore and concentrates during the year (273,000 tons) represented a 13 percent increase over the 1949 total. Imports of slab zinc (156,000 tons) showed a 23-percent rise over the 1949 level. Despite the record production and high level of imports, demand exceeded supply in the last half of 1950.

Inventories of slab zinc at producers' plants were 8,962 tons on December 31, a 90 percent reduction from the January 1 total of 94,221 tons. Consumers' inventories of slab on December 31 totaled 59,064 tons, compared with 80,889 tons on January 1. Zinc prices advanced without recession from the January quotation of 9¾ cents per pound to 17½ cents, established in September and maintained through the balance of the year.

DuPont Appoints Anderson

Carroll S. Anderson, who did the field layout work on the construction of the world's first commercial nylon plant at Seaford, Del., has been named by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., field project manager to supervise construction of the first plant to manufacture "Dacron" polyester fiber, formerly known as Fiber V and "Amilar." Site of the new plant is at Kinston, N. C., and construction is expected to start early this month.

Trade Briefs

E. C. Corson, jr., has been appointed credit manager of the San Francisco, Calif., territory of Federated Metals Division, American Smelting & Refining Company.

Walter C. Welsh has been named communications and training manager of the employee relations division of the General Electric Company's chemical department, Pittsfield, Mass.

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Stanford Studying Industrial Uses for Fission Products

New, constructive, industrial uses for byproducts of the atomic energy program, through the medium of large-scale employment of fission products, are being investigated on a nationwide basis by Stanford Research Institute, Stanford, Calif., for the Atomic Energy Commission. The immediate objectives of the study are to acquaint industrial concerns with the characteristics of fission products and to obtain the cooperation of industry in developing estimates of their possible utilization.

The atomic byproducts known as "fission products" are a highly-radioactive mixture of elements produced by the fission or splitting of uranium during the plutonium production process in nuclear reactors. These radioactive atoms have no usefulness for industrial or explosive power, but only for the energetic radiations which they emit. Large quantities of fission products left over from plutonium processing are now stored in a mixture with contaminants in underground tanks at the Hanford, Washington, works.

The scope and objectives of the Stanford Research Institute's fact-finding program are described in detail in a new descriptive booklet entitled, "Industrial Utilization of Fission Products—A Prospectus for Management." The institute will distribute the prospectus as part of its current study of the possible market for fission products. There are also a limited supply of copies available for other interested concerns. They may be obtained by writing to project 361, department of business and industrial economics, Stanford Research Institute, Stanford, Calif.

Scottish Firm to Construct New Sulphuric Acid Plant

Plans of the Scottish Agricultural Industries, Ltd., to construct a new 400,000 sulphuric acid plant at Sandilands Chemical Works, Aberdeen, Scotland, have been approved by the Aberdeen Corporation town planning committee. The new plant will produce 37,000 tons of 100 percent sulphuric acid annually and is expected to be in production in approximately two years' time. It will be able to make sufficient acid for all the superphosphate required by the agricultural industry in the North and northeast of Scotland.

The installation will be a combination of a flash roasting pyrites furnace and a Petersen tower plant which will be the first to be erected in the country. The brick walls of the six towers which will be part of the unit will be packed with 2,000 tons of Correnie granite produced at Tillyfourie, Aberdeenshire. This type of granite reacted successfully to acid-resisting tests, and it will be the first time that granite has been used for such a purpose.

Blaw-Knox to Build Ala. Caustic Unit for Mathieson

Chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has received a contract from Mathieson Alabama Chemical Corporation for the construction of a new chlorine and caustic soda plant to be erected at McIntosh, Ala. Plans for the new unit, which will use the Mathieson mercury cell process, were announced earlier by Mathieson (OPD, 3/5/51).

GE Names Sandberg

K. O. William Sandberg of the General Electric Company's chemical department, Pittsfield, Mass., has been appointed manager of the industrial engineering section.

Mr. Sandberg has been a General Electric employee since May, 1950, when he was named a supervisor in the methods and equipment laboratory. Last August he was appointed industrial engineer for the chemical department's manufacturing division.

Drums for Sale by US

Among a number of lots of various goods offered for sale by the disposal officer at the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Flour Bluff, Texas, is one comprising 155 55-gallon drums. Bids will be taken until April 11 under sales catalog B-48.

Tin Trade Ass'n Elects Carberry

The American Tin Trade Association has elected T. F. Carberry president of the group. G. E. Biscaye has been named vice-president.

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Pangborn Has Two New Drum-Cleaning Machines

Two "Rotoblast" drum-cleaning machines, models ES-400 and ES-382, which are said to simplify and speed up the removal of dirt, rust, paint and other foreign materials from thirty and fifty-five gallon returnable steel drums and lids before reuse, have been introduced by Pangborn Corporation, Hagerstown, Md.

Metal abrasive, hurled against both the interior and exterior surfaces of the drum by centrifugal force, scours the metal in seconds, leaving no chemicals or alkalis to wash off, and providing a clean bonding surface for repainting. Drums are automatically handled during the cleaning operation. Model ES-400 is designed to clean 1,000 to 1,100 drums and drum heads per day, or 125 to 140 per hour. Model ES-382 will clean 320 to 560 drums and covers daily, or forty to seventy per hour.

USDA Publishes Directory Of Refrigerated Warehouses

The transportation and warehousing branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, has issued a "Directory of Refrigerated Storage Warehouses in the United States." The publication, which runs to seventy-five pages, details warehousing by type in a state and city breakdown. It also includes net piling space statistics for each state.

Canada Buying Tungsten Reserves

The Canadian government has taken steps to purchase for $328,000 the known tungsten ore reserves of the Emerald property in British Columbia from the present owners, Canadian Exploration, Ltd. Equipment has been ordered to erect a mill of 250 tons daily capacity and the mine, which has been closed down for some years, is being rehabilitated. It is expected that initial production of tungsten concentrates will get under way by next Fall.

Glass Container Shipments: Jan.

The total shipment of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during January was 5,932,845, as compared with 5,837,562 in December, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 1,404,685 in January, against 1,347,599 in December; chemicals, 696,736 in January, against 640,803 in December, and toiletries, 579,521 in January, against 560,329 in December.

The total shipment of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during January amounted to 3,519,296, compared with 3,315,662 in December. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 435,825 in January, against 327,110 in December; chemicals, 147,136 in January, against 150,559 in December, and toiletries, 213,818 in January, versus 161,950 in December.

Commercial Laboratories Listed

The American Council of Commercial Laboratories has published a 1951 list of its members, alphabetically arranged by names of the organizations and giving the name of each individual representative. A copy may be got free on application to the executive secretary, Dr. H. M. Dudley, 4302 East West Highway, Washington 14.

Reid Supply Extends Service

Reid Supply Company, Wichita, Kans., has announced an extension of its acid service via the addition of an 8,000-gallon storage tank and a 500-gallon tank truck delivery service of sulphuric acid.

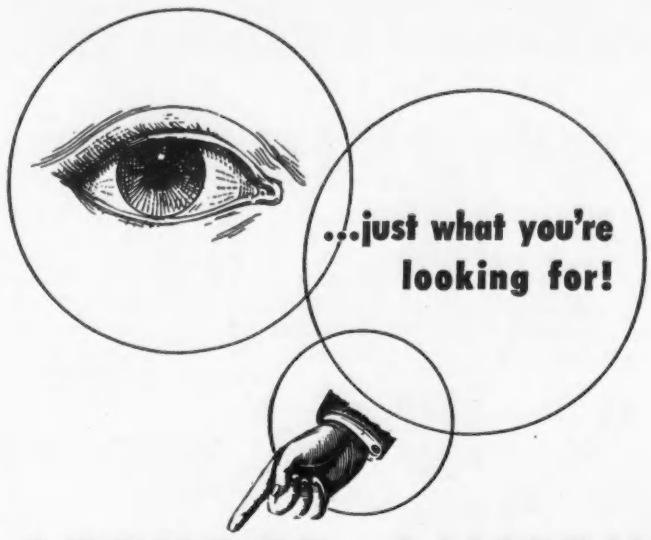
Metal Can Shipments: Dec.

Total shipments of metal cans during December, 1950, were 23 percent above November and 69 percent above December, 1949, according to the Bureau of Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of weights of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In December of last year, metal can shipments amounted to 352,487 short tons, as compared with 301,350 short tons shipped in November and 219,119 short tons in December, 1949.

Trade Briefs

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has named J. H. Tyler McConnell, former general counsel, special assistant to its executive committee.

William M. Rand, president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been elected a director of United-Carr Fastener Corporation.



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Agricultural Chemicals

Relaxation of local feed demand was reflected in lower prices for dried blood and tankage last week. The Chicago market was unchanged. Limited offerings of bone meal were readily absorbed by both feed and fertilizer interests. The markets for castor pomace and nitrogenous process tankage were bare of stocks. The situation in fish meal was unchanged.

Superphosphate continued exceedingly tight with production down from 20 to 50 percent on account of the shortage of sulphuric acid. Output is heavily under contract for the remainder of the season and suppliers are not in a position to consider additional business. Shipments of coke-oven ammonium sulphate have been confined to regular contract consumers with the movement aggravated by boxcar shortage. Demand for potash has exceeded production and the market position is definitely tight. Here also the spasmodic supply of transportation facilities has interrupted the movement from works. It was stated in producing quarters that there will be no spot period this year as output is heavily committed through May 31. Phosphate rock has met the requirements of acidulators with shipments somewhat off on account of the lower production of superphosphate. It is expected that Japan will enter the market shortly for a sizable quantity of rock to meet the urgent requirements for agriculture.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate — January, 1951, production of coke-oven sulphate amounted to 148,592,042 pounds, according to the Bureau of Mines. December, 1950, output was 148,854,553 pounds, and in January, 1950, production totaled 136,176,281 pounds. Sales in January were placed at 169,519,402 pounds, compared with 174,259,767 in the preceding month and 88,400,712 pounds in January, 1950. Stocks on January 31 were down to 91,552,542 pounds, against 115,578,962 on December 31 and 186,908,165 pounds on January 31, 1950. Current market situation definitely tight with coke-oven shipments confined to contract consumers.

Dried Blood—Slackening of local feed demand was reflected in lower prices. Sales at New York at $9 per unit of ammonia. Chicago was unchanged at $9.50.

Fish Meal—January production of meal and scrap amounted to 7,549 tons, compared with 11,396 for the same month in 1950, according to the Department of Interior. This represents a decrease of 3,847 tons or 34 percent. Production of menhaden meal, not including menhaden acid scrap, was 8 tons in January, against 3,513 tons for January, 1950.

Adoption of a price ceiling regulation tailored to its specialized needs by April 1 was recommended by the Fish Meal and Fish Solubles Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee in its first meeting with OPS officials. Committee spokesmen emphasized that the industry is seasonal in nature and its regulation should be issued before the new fishing season starts in April.

Sodium Nitrate—Regular requirements being met but no excess stocks available. Imports arriving regularly with supplies expected to total those of 1950.

Tankage—Priced lower at New York with feed demand slowed down. Sales reported at $9 per unit of ammonia. Chicago held at the former price of $9.50.

Phosphates

Superphosphate — Market definitely tight with production cutback 20 percent and in some areas as high as 50 percent as a result of shortage of sulphuric acid.

United States production of superphosphate during the month of January totaled 818,211 short tons for normal, 62,507 tons for concentrated, and 7,874 tons for wet-base goods, according to the Bureau of the Census. These figures represent increases from last month's totals of 19 percent for concentrated superphosphate and 21 percent for wet-base goods. Although production of normal superphosphate declined 1 percent from the previous month's output, the January, 1951, figure was 24 percent above the production reported for the corresponding month of last year. The current month's production of concentrated superphosphate increased 15 percent and wet-base 48 percent over the amount produced in January, 1950.

January shipments of normal and concentrated superphosphate declined 3 and 8 percent, respectively. During the month, stocks on hand for normal superphosphate declined 2 percent to 1,020,597 tons while stocks increased for concentrated by 8 percent to 59,911 tons and for wet-base goods by 5 percent to 19,259 tons.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia. Tankage, 50c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 31, 1950
87.1	87.1	87.1	82.2	81.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Potashes

Spasmodic shortages of boxcars have made it difficult for producers to maintain shipping schedules although the movement has not fallen far behind. Demand has continued active with production normal and the supply situation definitely tight. It was stated that the fact that output is heavily sold through May 31 will eliminate the usual spot period this season. Reports were current that Russia has defaulted on a recent sale of 40,000 metric tons of muriate to Japan.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Offerings of organic materials continue scarce with the supply position on blood meal very tight. Fish meal offerings have been negligible with good demand reported. Two or three cars of sardine meal remain available at Monterey, quoted $2.25 per unit of protein. Shipments of Canadian inorganic material are arriving approximately a month behind schedule with no improvement expected through the balance of this month. Ruling prices, the majority unchanged, were quoted as follows:—Ammonium nitrate, $69.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $76.55 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonium phosphate, $70.60 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $95.10 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material. Ammonium sulphate, $51 per ton bagged, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same. Blood meal, $7.50-$7.75 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $82 per ton, steamed, 1/30 meal, five tons or over, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $86 per ton for less than 5 tons. Both foreign and domestic. Calcium nitrate, $49.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Fish meal, $143-$146.25 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $132 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $147 per ton nominal for 70 percent Canadian herring, f.o.b. Seattle.

Pesticides

Buying interest has continued at an unusually high level with stocks of the synthetic insecticides inadequate to meet requirements in most instances. It was stated that producers of BHC and DDT are making every effort to meet the demand of blenders but are faced with a shortage of both benzol and chlorine. In fact every insecticide based with these chemicals is scarce at the present time and the stringency is reflected in 2,4-D and other weed-killers. It was stated that the alkali strike last Summer prevented the building up of toxaphene inventories last Fall and shipments have been made from production all season. Sulphur dusts are critically short and are being allocated with shipments cut 20 percent over a 12 months' period.

Sulphur

Office of International Trade has added 20,000 tons of sulphur as a supplemental quota against which licenses will be issued to ECA countries. This brings the total to 50,000 tons. The agency stated that licenses will be issued against the entire 50,000 tons during either the first or second quarters of this year, but, in the case of the 20,000 tons, the licenses will be charged against the overall quota for the second quarter of 1951 when it is established. The 30,000 tons is in addition to the 200,000-ton quota established in January for the first quarter.

According to NPA, sulphur exports have been reduced some 28 percent since 1950, NPA reported, but there may be need for NPA allocation of sulphur for essential uses. If such a course is adopted, sulphur would be placed on Appendix B of NPA's general chemical allocations order, officials said, requiring that a customer report to his supplier the end-product in which the sulphur would be used.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

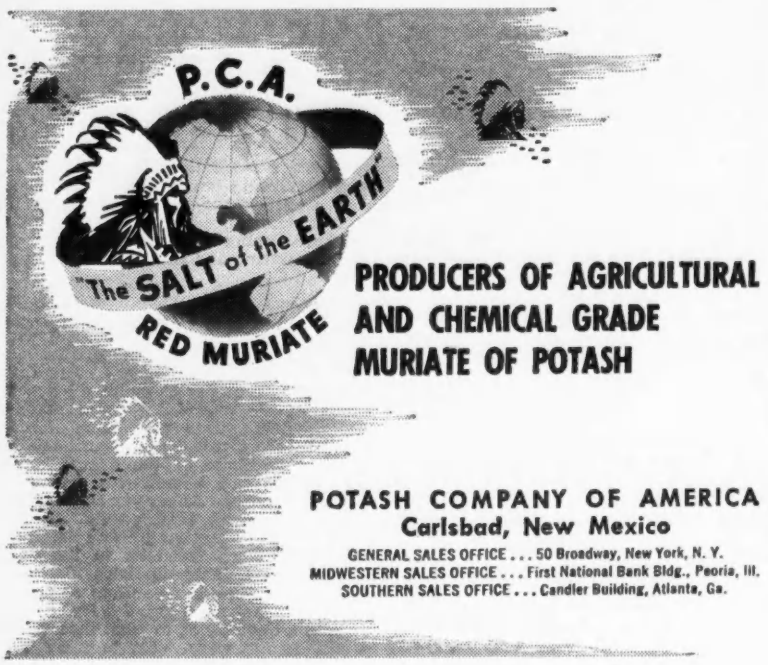
USDA Names Clarkson To ARA Post, Adds Two

Dr. M. R. Clarkson, of the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Animal Industry, has been named special assistant for defense in the Agricultural Research Administration. The department has added Alfred R. Barnes and Jonathan Garst to the staff of the Secretary of Agriculture to work on supply problems connected with farm machinery, fertilizer, insecticides, and other equipment essential to farm production and food distribution.

Dr. Clarkson will fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. S. A. Rohwer in February. He will represent the ARA administrator in dealings with the office of the secretary and defense agencies within the agriculture department, those elsewhere in the federal government, and with industry.

NPCA Offers Data on Warfarin Poisoning to Health Organizations

In response to suggestions of its membership, the National Pest Control Association is making its technical release (2-51) on "Symptoms and Treatment of Poisoning from the Rodenticide, Warfarin," available to local hospitals, health departments and others. The association offers any member or state association copies of the release at $2.50 per one hundred copies postpaid. Check to NPCA, 30 Church street, New York 7, must accompany the order.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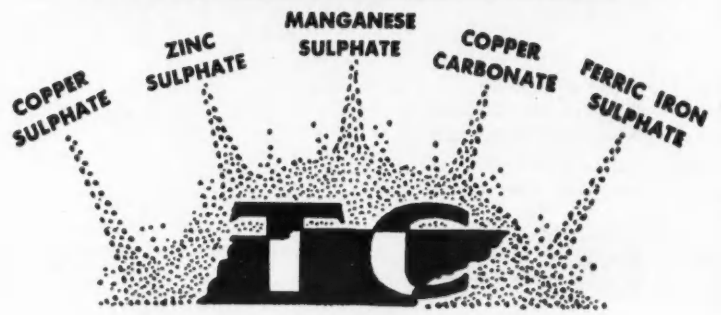

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Xylenols	"ELASTEX" 10-P Plasticizer	CUMAR* Paracoumarone-Indene Resin
Pickling Inhibitors	"ELASTEX" 50-B* Plasticizer	Carbonex* Rubber Compounding Hydrocarbon
Benzol	"ELASTEX" 28-P Plasticizer	Bardol* Rubber Compounding Oil
Toluol	Niacin (Nicotinic Acid)	Flotation Agents
Xylol	Pyridines	
Naphthalene	Picolines	

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Coaltar Chemicals

Prices in this market held firmly to ceiling levels. As yet there had been no upward adjustment in coaltar chemical prices as a result of the issuance on March 16 of supplemental regulation 13 to GCPR, and by last week it looked very much as though there would be none. There was a good reason for this feeling that present coaltar chemical prices would have to stay put.

SR-13 was issued for the purpose of removing hardship on the industry by reason of increased costs growing out of the allowable higher bituminous prices resulting from the government having allowed the miners a wage increase. To offset this increased cost, the supplemental regulation allowed an upward adjustment of prices. But, at the same time the order specified that no such increases could be made if by them the producer's operating margin was increased over that for the entire year of 1950. That proved to be the deterrent.

During 1950 production costs increased notably until at the year-end most producers increased their prices on almost everything. After these year-end increases the current operating margin was increased over that of 1950, in most instances, so that any further increase under SR-13 was precluded.

Cresylics and phenolics were still in a critical supply position, and styrene was so tied up with the synthetic rubber program that there was a real dearth of material for the manufacture of styrenated alkyd resins and polystyrene plastics. Plans for expanded phthalic anhydride production facilities were being made by certain large producers, but the overall supply would continue to be limited by the availability of naphthalene and orthoxylene.

The steel industry for the week ended March 31 hit an all time peak producing a total of 2,069,000 tons under an operating rate equivalent to 103.5 percent of theoretical capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The previous week production stood at 2,021,000 tons.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 31, 1950
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	107.4

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Basic Products

Benzol—Prospects for a continued tight market were still the only outlook for the various grades of benzol. In localized areas some let up in demand was reported, but the overall situation remained critical. It was held in most quarters that the expanded coking operations of the steel industry would not provide enough benzol to take care of the growing demand, and that the prospective output of the petroleum industry along with continued heavy imports would be needed.

In connection with petroleum source production by either the platforming or the hydroforming process, there were seven petroleum companies who were either making benzol or planned plant construction for its manufacture, certificates of necessity having been issued for the new construction. The sum total annual output of those plants currently in operation or for which certificates of necessity had been issued, ran to about 72,000,000 gallons a year—but this volume would not be realized until the completion of construction sometime during late 1952, with some plants scheduled to come into production early in that year, and others later.

Creosote — This market continued steady at a sustained high volume of business, but there were adequate supplies available in the overall market to take care of all requirements. Some domestic producers were in a sold-up position, whereas othere were not, and with substantial imports continuing to arrive there was no dearth of material to supply the wood preserving industry.

Pentachlorophenol continued to make its bid for a share of the wood preserving market, and accordingly prices have long held stable despite mounting costs on both pentachlorophenol and its sodium salt. The supply position of these materials was not too healthy, however, because of the severe scarcity of raw materials. Hence, producers, while they were anxious to hold their position in the wood preserving industry, were not overly keen about expanding their sales in the present market, the pressure of other chemicals being too heavy against the limited chlorine and benzol supplies available.

Cresols—Natural coaltar source materials remained severely critical and producers continued to make shipments of their entire production against contract on an allocated basis. The drum scarcity made it necessary to require the return of all drums in which material was shipped. This was being handled either by the direct drum deposit method, or the repurchase of the drums by the supplier on what amounted to virtually a mandatory basis. Prices were unchanged. The high priced high purity synthetic isomers were receiving wide attention and demand was such as to keep producers busy to keep up with demand.

Cresylic Acid—Some sellers of cresylic acid of the imported grade were in somewhat of a quandry as to what their ceiling prices really were. There were some producers who during the base period established by GCPR had done a large volume of business at levels of around $1.35 to $1.40 per gallon, but who had made sales of a few drums at prices as high as $1.55. They at first thought that the small drum lot business during the base period allowed them a ceiling of $1.50 to $1.55 per gallon, but after the issuance of Amendment 2, this was open to considerable question, and hinged upon the percentage of their total business which was done at the higher levels. In some instances, the high priced business volume was not a sufficient percentage of the total to set their ceiling and they were stuck with the $1.35 level. The result was that with foreign sources demanding higher prices for their acid, they could no longer do business at their lower large volume price as their actual ceiling.

No such problems existed, however, on domestic acid sales where domestic producers had advanced prices at the year end, and held strictly thereto. With respect to domestic coaltar chemical prices, the feeling was generally held that the recently issued SR-13 to GCPR which provided for certain upward price adjustments to offset increased costs resulting from higher bituminous prices authorized because of higher miner wages granted, was of little or no aid. While the supplemental regulation allowed price increases to offset higher material costs, it at the same time provided that such increases should result in no increase over the 1950 operating margin. Since the entire industry at the year end advanced prices substantially, the effect of the year end advance was such as to increase operating margins beyond the 1950 level, thus precluding any price advance under SR-13, according to some producers.

Naphthalene — Crude materials remained scarce, and imports of hot pressed crude from the continent were made mostly against existing contracts. British material was almost not to be had by reason of governmental regulations at the source which amounted to a virtual embargo. Little whizzed material was available. However, even in normal trading the percentage of imports available was largely continental, so that current curtailment of supplies from Britain was no great hardship on the consuming industries as a whole.

Domestic production kept to price levels established at the year end, and production was proceeding at full capacity. Shipments moved essentially from

Coke By-Products

Total estimate of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended March 31 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,008,743
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	34,822,368
Benzol	gals.	3,399,326
Coaltar	gals.	15,476,608
Creosote oil	gals.	621,828
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,114,215
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	24,873
Toluol	gals.	642,555
Xylol	gals.	165,820

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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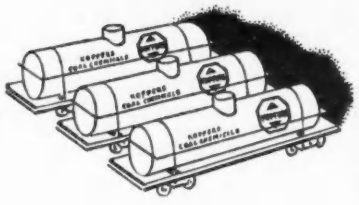

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the factory into consuming channels. Demand was heavy for the manufacture of phthalic anhydride, and the various naphthol compounds used in the manufacture of dyestuffs.

The scarcity of naphthalene was not described as critical, however, but the supply position was felt likely to get worse during the second half of the year. Against this, however, some producers and consumers reported a general slackening of demand for certain naphthalene derivatives that appeared to be industry-wide. Just how much of this slightly eased demand picture was due to the accumulation of inventories all down the line, and how much was due to actual business slowup in consuming channels could not be determined as yet. This easing off of demand pressure was not something which was confined to naphthalene derivatives or coaltar chemicals alone, but was evident over the entire chemical industry involving even such critical items as glycerin.

Phenol—Among the chemical items derived primarily from benzol in so far as percentage volume of total output is concerned, phenol was among the most critical, being perhaps second to styrene. As a raw material in the production of a wide range of synthetic resinous adhesives, plastics, and formaldehyde condensation resins, the pressure of demand continued to exceed the supply very considerably. In addition phenol was the starting point for the manufacture of many widely used chemicals and chemical intermediates such as chlorinated phenolic compounds, alkylated phenols, and the various salicylates made from salicylic acid. These various phenol derivatives were thrown into short supply as a consequence of the phenol shortage.

Production of natural phenol from coaltar distillation operations continued at full capacity, but while large volume in itself, natural phenols constituted a relatively smaller portion of the total phenol output, most of it being made from benzol. Tar distillers were pressed with heavy inquiry for natural phenols, and could sell several times their output if it were available.

Pyridin—The heavy pressure of demand for refined 2 degree material was estimated in some quarters to be several times the actual output. Coming from coaltar distillation operations, there was just so much available and no more. What was produced had to be distributed as equitably as possible among established accounts, and there was practically no material left over for spot delivery.

Solvent Naphtha—Coaltar naphtha solvents were no more scarce last week than they had been over recent months, and it was a long time since anything like a reasonable balance between supply and demand had existed in the market for these aromatics. High flash solvent was firmly priced at ceiling levels ranging from 31 to 34 cents per gallon f.o.b. works, depending upon the shipping point.

Toluol—The market was still regarded as tight, but the shortage was not held to be critical, and some quarters reported an apparent easing off of demand generally. This, together with less pressure from aviation gasoline sources, was felt likely to result in a somewhat improved supply position compared to that of recent months.

One of the contributing factors to the slowing up of demand was the reduced production of durable metal goods which is finished with industrial finishes requiring aromatic solvents in their manufacture and in reduction to spray viscosity for application. The reduced output of automobiles, refrigerators, and the like was due in the former case to curtailed allotment of strategic materials used in their manufacture, and in the latter case to the curtailed output resulting from the backing up of heavy inventories of such items as refrigerators and other appliances.

Xylol—In a general way, what was indicated above with respect to the toluol market applied also to the xylol market, with the exception that the overall supply position of xylol was tighter than that of toluol, characteristic of the market over recent months. Accordingly, coaltar producers said that they were not having too much trouble meeting contract commitments, but the market was still sufficiently tight that there was little available for spot sale. The supply position of xylol was worse in some localized spots than in others, but by and large, most consumers were getting all that they actually had to have for their immediate requirements.

Intermediates

Anilin—Monochlorobenzene and nitrobenzene were critically scarce by reason of the heavy demand for products made from them, and the acute shortage of benzol and chlorine. Consequently, the supply position of anilin remained tight

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whether it was made from monochlorobenzene or from nitrobenzene by reduction with acid and iron filings. There were no prospects for any improvement in the immediate future. Prices were firm at ceiling levels, and manufacturing costs remained sufficiently high to preclude any price reduction for the present.

Phthalic Anhydride — The sustained heavy demand for this item showed little, if any, change last week because demand for defense product derivatives kept pace with any noticable decline in civilian requirements. Production was kept up to maximum levels, and certain producers were going ahead with plans for very considerably increased production facilities.

There was some question in the minds of some sections of the industry as to how much extra total phthalic anhydride would be turned out by the expansion of production facilities, since the chief limiting factor seemed to be fundamentally the availability of naphthalene, and, to some extent, of orthoxylene. Consequently it was felt that expanded plant production facilities by already established phthalic anhydride producers would result mostly in a shift of sources of supply rather than any marked increase in overall phthalic anhydride output, unless the naphthalene production and imports should be substantially increased the prospects for which looked rather bleak under present conditions.

Quinolin—The supply position of quinolin was very acutely scarce. Prices as quoted by major producers ranged from 50 to 60 cents per pound in tankcars, with the major physical volume moving at the higher price levels. Drum carlots were priced accordingly at 54½ cents to 64¾ cents per pound. Some 90 percent material in drum carlots was listed at 64¼ cents. In less than drum carlot quantities there were quotations at 55 cents, but most material moved at 64¾ cents to 65¼ cents.

Salicylic Acid—The phenol scarcity kept the salicylic acid market in a condition of shortage. The price ceilings in effect on crude ranged from 33 to 34 cents per pound in bags. Carlot quantities of resublimed acid in barrels was priced at 35 cents per pound and less than carlots at 42 cents. A dyestuffs grade of technical acid was available in barrels at 36 cents.

Sodium Pentachlorophenate — The demand was reported as strong for this item against a short supply position by reason of the scarcity of chlorine and phenol. The powder in carlots was ceiling priced at 22 cents and in less than carlots from 23 to 25 cents. In briquet form carlots were quoted at 23½ cents, while less than carlots ranged from 24½ to 26½ cents. In pellet form the price in carlots stood at 23 cents per pound, and smaller quantities varied as to quantity from 24 to 26 cents. Truckloads of sodium pentachlorphenate, 20,000 pounds minimum, was priced ¼ cent per pound over the carlot price in any form.

US Steel Establishes New Coal Chemicals Headquarters

The United States Steel Company has established new headquarters for its coal chemical sales division at 525 William Penn Place Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. The office had been located at 25 Broad street, New York. A district sales office will be temporarily maintained at the New York location, under the direction of Walter Haggard, and will be moved on July 1 to 71 Broadway, where it will be permanently located.

Allied Chemical Continues Fellowship Award Policy

In continuing its program to promote advanced training in research, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has announced renewal of its awards of thirty-one graduate fellowships in twenty-four universities, colleges and institutes of technology for the year 1951-52, mainly in the fields of chemistry and chemical engineering.

General Aniline Appoints Smith to Rensselaer Post

Howard S. Smith has been appointed senior chemical engineer at the Rensselaer, N. Y., plant of General Aniline & Film Corporation. Mr. Smith first entered private industry in 1939 as a research chemical engineer with the Texas Company at Beacon, N. Y. He was employed in this capacity for five years, engaged mainly in solvent extraction analyses, investigations and development. Since 1942 Mr. Smith has been employed by the United States Rubber Company, first as a trainee at its Naugatuck, Conn., synthetic rubber division and successively as a group leader in its Charleston, W. Va., and Naugatuck, Conn., plants of the same division.

Dr. William R. Ruby has been engaged as a chemist at the Rensselaer plant of the company. Prior to his association with General Aniline, Dr. Ruby was employed as a production operator at the Calvert Distilling Company.

S.J. Robisch Rejoins Hilton-Davis Co. Staff

Sevester J. Robisch has rejoined the staff of Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, division of Sterling Drug, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Robisch will be assistant departmental manager under Albert E. Munro, who is in charge of the manufacture of intermediates for dyes and pharmaceuticals.

From 1936 to 1945, Mr. Robisch was employed in the department handling the flushing of colors and later became assistant departmental manager. Since 1945, he has been superintendent of the M. Werk Company, soap manufacturers.

Koppers Names Bausman

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has named Cooke Bausman, jr., manager of the sales department of the central staff of the concern. Mr. Bausman joined Koppers in September, 1948, as assistant manager of the sales department and since last November 1 has been acting manager of the department. Prior to joining Koppers, he was general manager of the Pennsylvania Ultraviolet Company.

Trade Briefs

American Ceramic Society has presented the fourth annual Bleininger award to Dr. John C. Hostetter.

George A. Urlaub has become associated with Lee Dye Works, Inc., Philadelphia, in its technical sales service department.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Active consuming demand continued for items in the chemical group, but trading was limited due to sold up output. Export demand also was keen, but unsatisfied. Prices were generally steady. Cutch was advanced fractionally for shipment effective April 1, raising the index 0.6 point.

There was less buying interest in sizing materials, as users worked off moderate to large inventories. Withdrawals against former orders continued active, while new business was light and spotty. Corn dextrin production was sold up and behind delivery schedules, while corn starch was in freer supply, except thin boiled. Trading in potato starch was limited, though deliveries against existing contracts continued in active request. Tapioca flour remained firm, the spot situation reflecting the strength of producing centers abroad. Demand for egg derivatives slackened as the new season's production improved slowly, though supplies on spot were limited and well held at unchanged quotations.

Buying interest in tanning material replacement was centered in quebracho extract and wattle bark and extract, which were practically unavailable for shipment from primary centers. Other materials were inactive, but shipments were maintained at former levels.

Cattlehide leather production amounted to 2,298,000 hides in January, compared with 2,044,000 in December, according to preliminary figures released by Tanners Council. Calf and whole kip skins totaled 868,000 in January, against 860,000 in December; goat and kid skins, 3,439,000 compared with 3,015,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,831,000 against 2,333,000.

January consumption of raw wool (scoured basis) averaged 11,300,000 pounds per week, 5 percent more than in December, according to the Bureau of the Census. Consumption of apparel class wool averaged 8,000,000 pounds per week and carpet class wool 3,300,000 pounds per week. Yarn production on the woolen and worsted systems averaged 15,300,000 pounds per week during January. This was 2 percent more than in December.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
Cutch, ¾c. per lb.

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 31, 1950
317.4	316.8	299.0	225.1	242.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Consuming inquiry was active for immediate requirements. Supplies were scarce. Prices were firm at unchanged quotations.

Bichromates — Tight supply condition prevailed in this market. Production was sold ahead and moved into consuming channels against current contracts. Export demand was excellent and unsatisfied because of scarcity of supplies.

Sodium Acetate — Good demand kept stocks at low ebb. Prices were without change and firm.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Business was restricted, owing to the scarcity of available supplies. Demand was active. Production was sold up and readily taken against current orders. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Sulphonated Oils—Buying interest was spotty, with consumers taking small lots for immediate requirements. Prices of all grades were nominal and quoted at sellers ceilings.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—This market remained firm and unchanged. Heavy consuming demand has materially reduced stocks of albumin and dried soluble blood. Light albumin was well held at 70c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity. Dried soluble blood ranged from 17c. to 19c. per pound, carlots, depending upon quality.

Corn Dextrin—Deliveries against former orders were in active request and were several weeks behind schedule due to sold up output. Market was firm. All grades were maintained at former quotations.

Corn Starch—New business was reported spotty, while consumers continued to take good sized quantities against former orders. Prices were steady and unchanged. Visible corn supply declined 1,595,000 bushels to 65,421,000 bushels for the week ended March 24, compared with 44,431,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—There was a noticeable drop in consuming inquiry and buyers operated in a hand to mouth manner. Market remained unchanged and steady. Reports from the West stated the new production has improved slowly and offerings were still light and closely held. Edible flake was unchanged at $2.07 to $2.09 per pound, on spot as to quantity and powder at $2.11 to $2.13. Technical was in limited supply and light sales were reported on the basis of 93c. to 95c. per pound, spot, depending upon seller. The 5,200,000,000 eggs laid by farm flocks in February was slightly smaller than a year ago, but was 17 percent above the 1940-49 average. A 2 percent decrease in the number of layers was partly offset by an increase in the rate of lay.

Egg Yolk—While trading was confined to actual requirements, the market held unchanged and steady. Domestic yolk was maintained at $1.25 to $1.27 per pound, spot delivery, according to quantity. Chinese yolk has been practically cleared from the market and nominal quotations ranged from $1.10 to $1.15 per pound, as to seller and quantity. Replacements from China are unavailable due to embargo on imports placed by the U. S. government several months ago.

Potato Starch—Activity was restricted to withdrawal against previous contracts, while new business was reported light and spotty. Market was unchanged and steady. Carlots were held at 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound, f.o.b. Maine mills, with offers scarce. Idaho starch was available at 5½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Supplies on the spot were maintained at 7¾c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Crop Reporting Bureau of the Department of Agriculture has indicated 1951 potato acreage at 1,590,000 acres, according to farmers' intentions to plant reported March 1. This is the smallest acreage in 75 years and would produce about 350,000,000 bushels, 25 percent less than in 1950. Last year's acreage was 1,866,000 acres and the ten-year average 2,625,000 acres.

Sago Flour—There was little doing in this material. High cost of replacements have compelled users to turn to cheaper competing materials. Spot stocks were quoted nominally at 8½c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity and seller.

Tapioca Flour—This market remained steady, with the increased cost of replacements. Demand for spot delivery was reported, chiefly for immediate delivery. High grades of Brazilian ranged from 8¼c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity; medium, 7½c. to 8c. and low, 7c. to 7½c. Java flour on spot was quoted nominally at 7c. to 7½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Trading was reported fairly active, chiefly for prompt requirements. Supplies were light and prices were unchanged and firm.

Cutch—Higher prices for shipment became effective April 1 and advanced to 7½c. per pound, duty extra. Offers for shipment were light. Consuming inquiry was fairly active.

Mangrove Bark—This market remained on a steady basis. Offers for shipment were lighter due to the scarcity of Colombian bark at producing points. Ecuadorian bark was available at $60 to $62 per ton, exdock.

Myrobalans—While consuming inquiry for replacements was inactive, the primary market was firm. Shipments of J1's were maintained at $61 to $62 per ton exdock; R1's, $62 to $63; crushed J1's, $84 to $85 and J2's, $50, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Orders for good sized quantities of extract have been held up by the suspension of sales for shipment by the Argentine government which has been in effect during the past two months.

Wattle—Scarcity of offers for shipment of bark and extract from Africa continued to restrict business. Tanners were reported in the market for replacements. Quotations were unchanged and strong.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The only item in this market undergoing any change last week was the continued decline in the menthol market, prices during the week having made a net drop of 75 cents per pound at a time when the bottom of the long decline was first thought to have about been reached. Actually, however, observers by the week-end felt that as a result of recent substantial arrivals from the far East and the lack of demand in the domestic market would allow business to be done at figures significantly under current spot quotations.

Demand for tartaric acid was much on the upswing, stimulated in part by the scarcity of citric acid, the former being used in some end-uses as a whole or a partial replacement. The demand was reported as strong taking up not only the domestic output but also considerable amounts of imported material. Algin and sodium alginate were in quite adequate supply under firm price structures. Ammonium alginate moved in steadily increasing quantities since it was finding a growing market as a stabilizer in synthetic rubber latex and other emulsion paints. Alginate markets which were losing out in certain directions to synthetic materials were reportedly being offset by growing uses in other market directions.

Glycerin continued to be tight but relatively quiet compared to the tremendous pressure which recent months had been exerted on producers. In most organics the trend seemed to be in the direction of the movement of continued heavy volume but under market conditions of less pressure. To this, of course, there were a few exceptions such as ethylene oxide. Butyl stearate was reported in quite adequate supply despite the shortage of butyl alcohol, and the consumers of most tight items were said to be receiving adequate amounts to take care of their immediate needs.

Agar—Despite three sharp advances in price abroad, the domestic market is still maintaining price levels which have prevailed in recent weeks. However, a price increase is definitely in the wind, according to authoritative sources, since there was very little material left at the prices currently being quoted. Large scale consumers in the future will have to pay more per pound than they had been, it was reported. Supplies were considered adequate to meet present demands, with no immediate changes in this situation expected. Prices currently were quoted as ranging from $1.40 to $1.50 per pound for the USP Kobe number 1 strip, with the powdered 30 mesh bringing $1.80 to $1.85 per pound.

Alcohol—Demand was reported to be holding at the same high levels which had prevailed for some time. While a slight easing was felt in some consumer requirements, any surplus thereby arrived at, was quickly absorbed by other interests. The outlook in the supply situation was not especially bright, it being reported that blackstrap molasses contracts were not being renewed in some cases, thus further restricting the amount available for conversion into alcohol. Insofar as the production of synthetic alcohol is concerned, the amount of time required to expand production facilities is too great to permit any expectations for relief from this quarter in the immediate future. All in all, the forecast for the coming months was for a continued short supply of alcohol, this opinion being predicated on the present volume of consumer requirements.

The January 1951 report from the Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, on ethyl alcohol shows use of 4,900,000 gallons of molasses used in industrial alcohol plants as compared to 6,800,000 gallons in January 1950. Total production of ethyl alcohol from all raw material sources was 21,800,000 wine gallons in January 1951 and 13,000,000 wine gallons during the same month in 1950. Stocks of ethyl alcohol increased over this 12-months' period from 16,500,000 wine gallons to 28,800,000 wine gallons.

Algin—The demand for algin was considered excellent in some quarters last week. Supplies were in a good position with everyone being accommodated and from all indications, additional demand could be handled without any strain on producers. Prices were quoted as ranging from 81c. to $2 per pound, the wide spread due to variations in price for both different grades and quantities.

Ammonium Alginate—A considerable increase in the volume of orders for this water soluble salt has been noted in some quarters in recent weeks. It's increased usage as a stabilizer in rubber latex and in other water emulsion paints was credited for the heightening in consumer needs. Quotations currently ranged from 98c. to $1.02 per pound.

Butyl Acetate—There was no slackening evident in the heavy demand for this organic solvent last week. A tight supply situation was accentuated by the continued shortages of both butanol and acetic acid. Little improvement was looked for with regard to this acute supply situation in the foreseeable future. Orders were being filled on an allocated basis, with prices retaining the positions held since the base period.

Butyl Stearate — Current price schedules under the ceiling price order varied between different producers, depending upon the producer's schedule in effect during the base period. Different producers during that period had varying price schedules because their costs varied considerably, depending upon from what source they were able to buy butyl alcohol. The fermentation butanol ranged in price from 28c. to 35c. per pound, while the synthetic normal butyl alcohol was priced at 17½c. With raw material costs so varied, it was natural that butyl stearate prices should vary.

In less than carlot quantities some technical production in the current market stood at 38c. per pound, other production at 40½c., and still other production at 43c. Cosmetic material was likewise variously priced from 42c. to 45½c. in less than carlot drum quantities. Technical material, but not cosmetic, moved in an occasional carlot quantity at levels 1c. under the less than carlot price. One producer for a brief time quoted spot material at 53c. per pound, but under the price ceiling order, rolled back to 43c. on an l.c.l. basis.

Castor Oil—Demand continued at the same high levels which have characterized this market in recent weeks. Oil was scarce with the price maintaining a firm tone. Beans remained scarce with virtually no offerings from Brazil. The nominal price reported was approximately $310 per long ton.

Reported imports of bags last week amounted to 52,313 bags equivalent to 7,846,950 pounds as compared with the 13,700 bags or 2,055,000 pounds brought in the previous week, and 34,933 bags or 5,239,950 pounds imported during the corresponding week of last year.

Total imports this year amounted to 385,874 bags equivalent to 57,881,100 pounds as compared with the 426,796 bags or 64,019,400 pounds which arrived during the corresponding period of 1950.

CMC — The various grades of sodium carboxymethylcellulose were in strong demand from all sections of the chemical, food, and drug industries. The pure gum cellulose was quoted in carlot quantities of 23,000 pounds or more at 60c. per pound on a freight allowed basis, with less than carlot quantities at 62c. Standard low viscosity material was priced at the same levels, and medium viscosity standard material at 57 and 59c. per pound for carlot and less carlot quantities.

Technical material of the high viscosity 58 percent purity grade was priced at 56c. per pound in bags for lots of 20,000 pounds or more on a delivered basis, with smaller lots varying as to quantity from 58 to 62c. per pound.

These, and most other CMC prices are quoted on a 100 percent basis, the quoted price for any given percentage purity product being the price per pound for an amount representing one pound of pure CMC contained therein. Some grades of technical material were quoted on a net weight basis, however.

With respect to the low viscosity technical grades the carlot delivered price on a 100 percent basis stood at 46c. per pound in bags for the 62 percent and

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Menthol, 75c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 31, 1950
267.5	269.7	271.7	255.8	252.7

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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47½ percent purity grades. The carlot bag delivered price on the 58 percent purity grade was quoted on a net weight basis at 34c. per pound, and on the 36½ percent purity grades at a net weight price quotation of 18½c. per pound. On all grades the less than carlot price carried a two cent differential over the carlot price, with the exception of the latter material where the differential was 1½c.

All of the above quotations on technical grades are delivered East of the Rocky mountains. West of the Rockies prices were quoted on an f.o.b. works basis at figures 1c. per pound under the above delivered prices.

Cream of Tartar—The supply position for the imported material was reportedly becoming a trifle tight due to both an increasing demand and also to a growing dearth of raw materials used in its manufacture. An appreciable amount of the material imported was said to be for reexport. Spot prices currently quoted in New York ranged from 32¾ to 38¾c. per pound.

Ethylene Oxide—The heavy pressure of demand on this item was said to be sustained at levels even greater than the demand for glycol. The big pressure for oxide was due to the expanding chemical end use in the manufacture of such materials as acrylonitrile. The latter is used in the manufacture of buna N rubber and various synthetic fibers and sheeting the markets for which are constantly expanding. In addition, plants were under construction for the manufacture of acrylonitrile from acetylene, but most production expansion was said to be going forward with a view to making it from ethylene oxide. Accordingly, there was not expected to be anything other than a tight market for oxide in the months immediately ahead.

Glycerin — The outlook is very dark, indeed, for consumers of this essential commodity. With an expanding military machine, the manufacture of explosives can be expected to drain more glycerin away from civilian usage. Demand remained at very high levels last week as has been the case for some time. Any significant relief in the short supply situation cannot be expected in the near future. The completion of new facilities for its manufacture will, of course, ease the situation but until then, supplies were expected to be tight. There was somewhat of an out for those willing to compete against European buyers for South American crude. At last reports, however, there appeared to be very little, if any, movement in that direction.

Menthol—If there was to be a halt to the recent price declines in an inactive menthol market, it was not apparent last week, as the market dropped to a price ranging from $12 to $12.25 per pound. There was little indication of any immediate change in this picture. Demand was quite slow, while supplies were abundant. The general feeling seemed to be that if business could be transacted in any quantity, menthol could be had at a price lower than current quotations.

Molasses—Feed molasses demand continued dull in all sections of the United States, while movement from most port terminals was reportedly very slow. It was reported that some feed mixers were selling molasses at prices ½c. below New Orleans prices quoted by distributors. Distributor port prices remained steady. Supplies were reportedly adequate in Houston, New Orleans, Mobile, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo and Norfolk with New York limited to adequate and in Baltimore, supplies were limited.

Prices in New Orleans were reported to vary from 34½c. to 35c. per gallon with demand slow to moderate; Norfolk reported a good demand with a selling price of 37c. per gallon. In New York, demand was moderate to good, with prices ½c. higher.

A new source of molasses was reported recently. It has been announced that a molasses storage tank will be constructed in Kingston, Jamaica by an English firm. Due to the increasing output of sugar, with no comparable increase in that of rum, it is expected that more molasses will be available for export in the near future.

Phloroglucinol — By reason of ample plant capacity for the production of all grades of this material, there was no dearth of material in the market.

Demand for the CP material was limited because its major uses were of their very nature small. CP consumption was mostly as a laboratory reagent in the determination of pentosans in wood pulp

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and paper, and for the Kreis test for oil rancidity. In 100 pound lots the CP grade was priced at $16 per pound freight prepaid, packaged in fiber drums. Packaged in five pound bottles, prices were quoted on an f.o.b. works basis in which a single five pound bottle was quoted at $17.75 per pound, and lots of five such bottles at $17 per pound.

Demand for the technical grade as a black developer in direct process reproduction was reportedly steady. In lots of 100 pounds packaged in fiber drums, ceiling prices stood at $10.45 per pound f.o.b. works.

The commercial grade of phloroglucinol which is used as an acetate black developer in dyeing synthetic textiles such as rayon, was likewise fair, but fluctuated with the varying operations of the textile industry, as well as being influenced by the availability of competitive products. The commercial grade of phloroglucinol was quoted at $7 per pound in 100 pound lots packaged in fiber drums, f.o.b. works.

All three of these grades were said to be available on large quantity contract at considerably lower prices, depending upon the amount. It was felt in some quarters that phloroglucinol being the next member in the series, phenol, resorcinol, etc., was of potential value in the manufacture of adhesives and plasticizers and synthetic resins. The severe scarcity of resorcinol in the present market was likely to stimulate research in that direction, and large volume production could lead to interesting volume price structures, potentially not too far out of line with resorcinol.

Phosphoric Acid—Demand for the NF grade was slightly ahead of current output; however, all orders were being filled as fast as supplies became available. Current prices were quoted at 10½c. per pound.

Sodium Laurylsulphate—Prices on the paste with minimum transportation allowed stood at 25c. per pound in tankcars, 27c. in drum carlots, and 28c. in less than carlot drum quantities. Demand was reported as well sustained at the high levels which have characterized the market over recent months.

Sugar—The Production and Marketing Administration announced that primary sugar distribution for the week ended March 17,1951, totaled 117,488 short tons on a raw value basis, compared with 119,580 tons the previous week. This brought total distribution so far this year to 1,476,261 tons as against 1,364,270 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

Total distribution for civilian and military use during the month of February was reported as 540,558 short tons as compared with the 502,107 tons distributed during February, 1950.

Tartaric Acid—Demand was reported to be very good for the imported material with some quarters ascribing the present supply shortage of citric acid as a determining factor in the increase of normal consumer requirements. The supply picture was reportedly on the short side due to the scarcity of raw materials. Spot prices quoted in New York ranged from approximately 56 to 62c. per pound.

This dependence upon argols as the raw materials in tartaric acid manufacture may soon be eliminated according to recent reports. A commercial synthesis has been developed which is expected to make possible the production of tartaric acid as cheaply as to recover it as a by-product of the wine industry. In the synthesis, maleic anhydride (made from coal-tar benzol) is combined with hydrogen peroxide in the presence of a little tungsten oxide catalyst. A water solution of the maleic anhydride is said to give a pure tartaric acid that can be crystallized out easily.

Dr. Cook Shifted to N.Y..

Dr. A. Stanley Cook, vice-president of Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison, Ltd., Canada, has been transferred to the New York offices of the firm. Dr. Cook will continue to coordinate the scientific and technical aspects of the business for both U.S. and Canadian divisions. He joined the company in 1931 as director of research and held that post until 1947, when he was appointed a vice-president.

Trade Briefs

Arner Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has won an achievement award in the annual accident prevention contest sponsored by the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce.

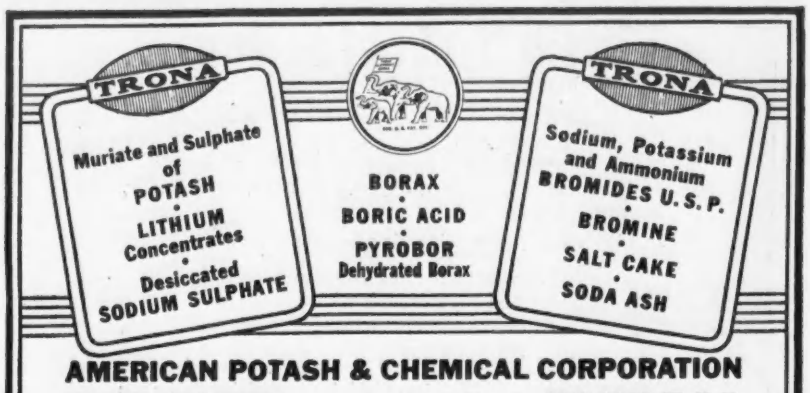
Melvin C. Eaton, president of Norwich Pharmacal Company, has been named chairman of the newly-created payroll savings advisory committee to the Treasury Department's savings bond division for New York.

Chemical Credit Group Names 2 Committee Heads

The chemical and allied industries division of the New York Credit and Financial Management Association has named Frank H. Downs, of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, and Edgar B. Smith, of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., chairman of its membership and program committees, respectively.

Snell Publishes Booklet Marking Thirtieth Year

Foster D. Snell, Inc., has published a humorous history of the concern marking its thirtieth anniversary in the field of chemistry and chemical engineering. Entitled "A Thirty Year History in the Lighter Vein," the thirty-two page booklet traces the growth of the organization from one man to over a hundred persons with buildings in New York and Bainbridge, N. Y., and offices or associates in England, France, the Netherlands, Italy, India, Australia and Mexico. Copies may be obtained by writing Snell's public relations department at 29 West 15th street, New York 11.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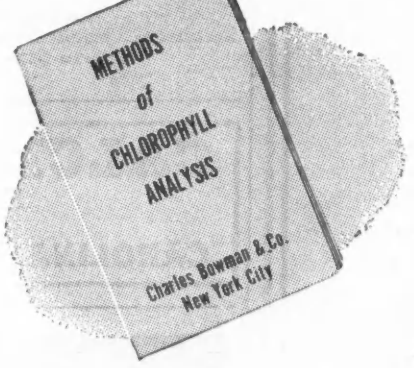

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US Rubber Develops Synthetic Rubber Drum

United States Rubber Company, New York, has developed a new fifty-five gallon synthetic rubber-fabric drum, suitable for shipping liquids, which can be collapsed after emptying, is returnable and reusable. Limited quantities are already being produced for essential uses in the petroleum and liquid chemical fields.

Experimental tests conducted by US Rubber indicate that the new drum will be suitable for the shipment of oils, greases, fats, acids, paints, emulsions, soaps, dry powders, and a variety of pharmaceutical and industrial chemicals. It is made of "Ustex" cord fabric, a cotton textile made by US Rubber, is impregnated with rubber and molded in one piece. An empty fifty-five gallon synthetic rubber-fabric drum weighs less than thirty pounds.

Meanwhile, the US Engineer Research and Development Laboratories at Fort Belvoir, Va., has announced the development of a new synthetic rubber-nylon pillon gasoline tank that lies flat on the ground and provides 10,000 gallons of storage in ten minutes. The tank, which is said to function in temperatures of 45 degrees below zero, is inteded for use by the army as a replacement for conventional steel tanks and fifty-five gallon drums.

Blaw-Knox Co. Completes Tex. Amine Treating Plant

The chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced completion of the construction of an amine treating plant near Dumas, Tex., for the Canadian River Gas Company. The plant is designed to remove sulphur from "sour" natural gas to improve the fuel's value and to decrease corrosion in transmission lines.

The division has also announced receipt of a contract from Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Philadelphia, for engineering and construction work to increase the capacity of Sharples' alkylamine facilities at Wyandotte, Mich., originally constructed by Blaw-Knox.

The division has also revealed that it has received an order from A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company for a major portion of the extraction and flaking equipment to be used in modernizing Staley's soybean processing plant at Painesville, Ohio.

Kellex Offers Booklet Describing Its Activities

Kellex Corporation has released "Engineering New Fields," an eighteen-page booklet describing its facilities and outlining its work for the Atomic Energy Commission and the armed services. Formerly a subsidiary of the M. W. Kellogg Company, Kellex is now associated with the Vitro Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., an industrial producer of uranium chemicals and an AEC contractor.

Organized in 1943 in connection with the Manhattan Project, Kellex has continued its participation in atomic energy development through research, development and design engineering contracts with AEC and its contractors. The balance of its work has been for branches of the army, navy, and air force. A recently-organized department will study industrial applications of resulting new technics and equipment. Copies of the Kellex publication are available upon request to the company, 233 Broadway, New York 7.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall Plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period March 23 to 29 were the following:—

To Austria—$310,000 for grain sorghums from the United States.

To Belgium-Luxemburg—$300,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States.

To Germany—$110,000 for rubber products from Canada.

To Greece—$115,000 for tinplate, $400,000 for nonmetallic minerals and $100,000 for chemicals from the United States.

Perlman in N. Y. Tomorrow

Lester Perlman, of the sales division of Edwal Laboratories, Inc., Ringwood, Ill., will be available at the Commodore hotel, New York, starting tomorrow.

Geigy Pharmaceuticals Moves Today

Geigy Pharmaceuticals, a division of Geigy Company, moves to larger quarters today at 220 Church street, New York 13.

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TECHNICAL GRADES

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION — SAINT LOUIS MICHIGAN

Chicago Research Group Offers Patent Sublicenses

Chicago Research Group has announced that it has acquired an exclusive license, with right to grant sublicenses, under the Hesler and Behrman US Patent No. 2,415,-553. This patent covers a process using anion-exchange resins for purifying solutions of organic acids containing as impurities relatively small amounts of stronger inorganic acids such as sulphuric or hydrochloric acid.

The patent describes in detail the application of the process to the manufacture or purification of lactic and citric acids, and points out its possible utilization in the preparation of a wide range of organic acids. Correspondence regarding sublicenses under this patent should be addressed to Chicago Research Group, 9 South Clinton street, Chicago 6.

CSMA Appoints Heads Of General Committees

The Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association has appointed chairmen of its 1951 general committees. They are:—

Executive, C. L. Weirich, The C. B. Dolge Company, Saugatuck, Conn.; legislative, G. S. McInerney, Boyle-Midway Company, New York; toxicity, Clyde W. Kearns, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; program, Melvin Fuld, Fuld Brothers, Inc., Baltimore, Md.; membership, general co-chairman eastern division, John Powell, Powell Magazines, Inc., and general co-chairman western division, D. W. Lynch, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Company, New York; arrangements, Ira P. McNair, MacNair-Dorland Company, New York; entertainment, J. E. Ferris, Niagara Alkali Company, New York; greetings, D. W. Lynch, Prentiss Drug; publicity, Frank Reilly, *Soap & Sanitary Chemicals*, New York, and associate members, J. B. Magnus. Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York.

ACS Announces Three Additional Prize Winners

The American Chemical Society has announced the names of three more 1951 prize winners. Dr. John M. Buchanan, associate professor of physiological chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, has been selected to receive the $1,000 Eli Lilly & Co. award in biological chemistry. Dr. Arthur Kornberg, senior surgeon in the division of biochemistry of the Public Health Service, Bethesda, Md., has been named for the $1,000 Paul-Lewis Laboratories award in enzyme chemistry. Dr. Thomas L. McMeekin, head of the protein division of the Department of Agriculture's Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, will receive the $1,000 Borden Company award in the chemistry of milk.

Nuclear Instrument Corp. Offering Radiochemicals

Nuclear Instrument & Chemical Corporation, 229 West Erie street, Chicago, Ill., has announced the availability of radio-active carbon compounds from its newly-created chemistry laboratory. These radiochemicals are the radioactive counterparts of compounds supplied in stable form through other sources. While many of Nuclear's compounds will be produced by chemical synthesis, the present major emphasis of the company is in providing chemicals produced by biosynthesis, or through the forces of nature in living plants and tissues. Glucose, sucrose and fructose are currently being produced.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Maurice L. Tainter, director of the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y., and a vice-president of Sterling Drug, Inc., has been elected to the Academy of Medical, Physical and Natural Sciences of Havana.

George Rieveschi, jr., director of research for Parke, Davis & Co., has received the distinguished service award of the Detroit Junior Board of Commerce for his work in antihistamines and antispasmodics.

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ANNATTO SEED—115 bgs, H Hohnstamm, Kingston
56 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Kingston
46 bgs, L S Ramsom Co, Kingston
348 bgs, Heffernan Inc, Kingston
ANTHRAQUINONE POWDER—100 kgs, Liverpool
ANTIMONY—50 cks, Watson Gaech, Glasgow
REGULUS—270 cs, Charles Gitlan Co, Antwerp
ARGOLS—219 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, San Antonio
ARROWROOT—1,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, St Vincent
ARSENIC—50 dms, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, London
117 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
97 dms, Overseas Metal & Ore Co, Gothenburg
ASBESTOS, CHRYSOTILE—135 bgs, Eternit Pacific, Durban
ASPHALT—1,516 bbls, Barber Oil Co, Port of Spain
753 dms, Barber Oil Co, Port of Spain
BABASSU OIL—240 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Sao Luiz
240 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil, Sao Luiz
BARIUM CARBONATE—1,000 bgs, J Henry Schroder, Havre
CHLORIDE—200 bbls, D & S Chemical Co, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Chemical Import Corp, Rotterdam
BAUXITE ORE—4,649 tons, Alcoa Mining Co, Paramaribo
2,133 tons, Canadian Carborundum Co, Georgetown
3,035 tons, Aluminum Import Co, Georgetown
BAY OIL—3 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Roseau
BEESWAX—183 bgs, J P Eberhart, Rotterdam
58 bgs, J P Eberhart, Rotterdam
10 bgs, Porcella & Vicini, Puerto Plata
115 bgs, J P Ebernart, Rotterdam
30 bgs, Havana
38 bgs, E Vadillo Ruiz, Havana
12 bgs, General Import Co, Havana
BENZOL—25 dms, General Anilin Works, Antwerp
BERYL ORE—305 bgs, Metals & Minerals, Capetown
BETANAPHTOL—15 dms, General Anilin Works, Antwerp
BLOOD, SOLUBLE, ANIMAL—8 bgs, Lep Transport Inc, Rotterdam
BONE—429 bgs, International Packers Commercial, Santos
525 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Buenos Aires
MEAL—1,000 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
BRUCINE ALKALOID—8 cs, Merck & Co, London
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CAMPHOR OIL, BROWN—25 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Hong Kong
25 dms, Melanol Corp, Hong Kong
WHITE—55 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hong Kong
YELLOW—33 dms, Avia Co, Hong Kong
POWDER—500 cs, Irving Trust Co, Hong Kong
CANDELLIA WAX—1,575 bgs, Tampico
313 bgs, G Jimenez, Tampico
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100 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—20 cs, D Hecht, Mangalore
39 cs, W E Martin, Mangalore
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227 bgs, Fortaleza
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269 dms, Hardesty Chem Co, Rotterdam
90 dms, Woodward & Dickerson, Bahia
CETYL ALCOHOL—10 cs, Harry Dixon & Sons, Liverpool
40 cs, Liverpool
CHARCOAL—2,600 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading Co, Colombo
CHEMICALS—503 dms, Marks & Coyle, Stockholm
150 bgs, Marks & Coyle, Stockholm
100 dms, Terra Chemicals, Rotterdam
123 cks, D W Hickey Forwarding Co, Rotterdam
10 cks, Southampton
20 cs, Southampton
7 cs, Civaudan Delawanna, Southampton
100 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, London
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CHILLIES—100 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Kobe
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CINCHONA PRODUCTS—17 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CITRIC ACID—25 dms, Bendix Chemical Corp, Antwerp
CIVET—3 cs, Aden
COALTAR DYES—9 dms, C A Haynes, Bremen
30 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Bremen
91 cans, Hensel Bruckmann, Rotterdam
18 dms, Hensel Bruckmann, Rotterdam
169 cks, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
4 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—437 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Zamboanga
380 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
204 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Zamboanga
CODLIVER OIL—377 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Leixoes
COPAL GUM—56 bkts, Guaranty Trust Co, Macassar
247 bkts, Macassar
64 bkts, Bank of Manhattan, Macassar
50 bkts, Commercial National Bank, Macassar
150 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
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COPRA—900 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Legaspi
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400 dms, J E Fox, Liverpool
200 dms, Republic Chemical Co, Liverpool
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200 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, Manchester
181 dms, Charles Page & Co, Manchester
99 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, Manchester
50 dms, Elbert & Co, Manchester
96 dms, J E Fox, Manchester
100 dms, Riches-Nelson, Liverpool
50 dms, Reinhart Chemicals, Liverpool
50 dms, Washine National Sands, Liverpool
150 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
238 dms, Antwerp
CUMINSEED—176 bgs, Max Van Pels, Bombay
DAMMAR GUM—126 bgs, Delou Inc, Singapore
1,190 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
50 cs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Tandjong Priok
DIACETYL—4 cs, Norodel Agene Corp, Rotterdam
DIALKYLPHOSPHORIC ACID — 28 iron bottles, Geary Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
DILLSEED—80 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Bombay
237 bgs, M J Colombeck, Bombay
80 bgs, J H Forbes, Bombay
100 bgs, Bombay
DIVI DIVI—240 bgs, J S Young Co, Kingston
DOGWOOD BARK—127 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
97 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Kingston
DRUGS—10 bbls, Brauner & Co, Liverpool
EPSOM SALTS—2,000 bgs, Elbert & Co, Hamburg
750 bgs, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Bremen
300 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Hamburg
ERYTHRITYL TETRANITRATE—2 cs, Burroughs, Wellcome, London
ESSENTIAL OILS—27 dms, Judson Sheldon, London
2 cs, LoCurto & Funk, Rotterdam
24 cs, Panadu Mfg Co, Havre
1 cs, Felton Chemical Co, Havre
5 dms, L A Champon, Marseille
2 cs, Bertrand Freres, Marseille
2 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Marseille
1 dm, Manufacturers Trust Co, Marseille
4 cs, Antoine Chris, Marseille
1 ck, Antoine Chris, Marseille
4 cs, LoCurto & Funk, Marseille
6 dms, Naugatuck Aromatics, Marseille
2 dms, Tombarel Products, Marseille
13 dms, L A Champon, Barcelona
3 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Marseille
9 dms, Naugatuck Aromatics, Marseille
1 cs, Ungerer & Co, Marseille
2 cs, Roure-DuPont, Marseille
4 cks, Roure-DuPont, Marseille
7 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Marseille
10 cs, Camilli Albert & Lalave, Marseille
12 cks, Camilli Albert & Lalave, Marseille
9 dms, P Robertet, Marseille
5 cs, P Robertet, Marseille
1 cs, Lauter Fils, Barcelona
1 dm, Van Ameringen Haebler, Marseille
2 cks, Dodge & Olcott, Marseille
3 cks, Givaudan Delawanna, Marseille
28 dms, Judson Sheldon, London
1 dm, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Port Au Prince
5 dms, Norda Essential Oil Co, Miragoane
FISHMEAL—1,880 bgs, H J Baker, Reykjavik
FORMIC ACID—213 carboys, Maxim Chemical Co, Antwerp
FUEL OIL—937,494 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Aruba
63,571 bbls, Hess Inc, Aruba
100,271 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Caripito
9,300 tons, Newfoundland Petroleum, Punta Cardon
112,927 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
GALL—5 dms, A H Nicolaus, Buenos Aires
OX—6 dms, C Hollinshed, Montevideo
GELATIN—116 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
47 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
1 pcl, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
49 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
35 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
228 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Co, Buenos Aires
GERANIUM OIL—3 cs, George Lueders, Durban
4 cks, Dodge & Olcott, Durban
4 cks, Polak & Schwarz, Durban
2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Durban
2 dms, Givaudan Delawanna, Durban
GHATTI GUM—114 bgs, Bombay
GINGER—789 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Kingston
209 bgs, Charles Wilson, Kingston
60 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Kingston
39 bgs, McLaughlin Gormley King, Kingston
93 bgs, W E Martin, Kingston
67 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
153 bgs, K H Landes, Kingston
56 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
48 bgs, American Spice Mills, Kingston
51 bgs, Volkart Bros, Kingston
112 bgs, Meer Corp, Kingston
67 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
GLANDS, HOG—1 cs, Armour & Co, Santos
OX—34 cs, Tuoman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
GLUE—10 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Gothenburg
453 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products, Montevideo
200 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
BONE—200 bgs, Sembodja Co, Gothenburg
240 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
37 bgs, Linea Suda Americana, Antwerp
STOCK—1,943 bls, Coldwater Seafood Co, Reykjavik
145 bls, Tampico
187 bgs, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
GLYCERIN—20 dms, Skolnik Bros, Bombay
GRAINS OF PARADISE—116 bgs, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, London
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bergen
250 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon, Bergen
GUAIAC WOOD OIL—6 cs, Givaudan Delawanna Co, Buenos Aires
50 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM, CRUDE—9,740 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HOOF MEAL—550 bgs, Buenos Aires
1,057 bgs, Credit Suisse, Buenos Aires
HYDROFLUORIC ACID—40 dms, Merchants Bank, Hamburg
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, New York Trust Co, Panama
IRISHMOSS—120 bls, Meer Corp, Havre
50 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
45 bls, Krim-Ko Corp, Leixoes
IRON OXIDE—400 bgs, T H Deutz, Bremen
800 bgs, T H Deutz, Rotterdam
KAMALA POWDER—17 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
33 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
KARAYA GUM—308 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
161 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
199 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
16 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Bombay
KIESERITE—2 cs, Purepac Corp, Bremen
LEAD ACETATE—20 cks, Millmaster Chemical Corp, London
ARSENATE—500 dms, Public National Bank, Hamburg
LIME OIL—16 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Port of Spain
16 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Port of Spain
1 cs, W J Busch, Plymouth
1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Puerto Plata
LIVER MEAL—1,121 bgs, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—179 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Lisbon
128 bgs, Bank of New York, Lisbon
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—200 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—27 cs, J H Schroeder, Macassar
14 cs, Irving Trust Co, Macassar
MAGNESIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—40 cks, Gallard Schlesinger Chemical Co, Rotterdam
TRISILICATE—48 cs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MEDICINAL BARK—511 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
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24 bgs, S L Hopkins, Antwerp
128 bgs, Messina
47 bls, S B Penick & Co, Antwerp
5 bls, J L Hopkins, Buenos Aires
111 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Buenos Aires
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2 bgs, Peek & Velsor Inc, Rotterdam
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30 bls, Leghorn
SEED—155 bgs, Seville
MENTHOL—10 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Kobe
100 cs, Volkart Bros, Rio de Janeiro
MERCURY SALTS—34 cs, Nylos Co, Genoa
MICA—21 cs, Eugene Munsell, Rio de Janeiro
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MICA—255 bgs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Buenos Aires
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16 cs, Minerals & Insulation, Calcutta
12 cs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Calcutta
143 cs, James F. Garneau, Calcutta
240 cs, Western Hemisphere Raw Materials, Santos
66 cs, Eugene Munsell, London
26 cs, American Mica Works, London
146 cs, Otto Gerdau, London
30 cs, Suhr & Budelman, Madras
90 cs, Hal Delphin, Madras
250 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Madras
99 cs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Calcutta
125 cs, Ameritex Dev Corp, Calcutta
20 cs, Habers Export Agency, Calcutta
2 cs, Eugene Munsell, Calcutta
14 cs, Habers Export Agency, Calcutta
82 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, London
23 cs, Minerals & Insulation, London
20 cs, Sigbert Loeb, London
MILK SUGAR—359 kgs, Liverpool
MOLASSES—8,323 tons, Cubano, de Est del Azuca, Puerto Padre
MONTAN WAX—3,334 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
150 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products Co, Hamburg
2,241 bgs, Public National Bank, Hamburg
MUSTARDSEED—300 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, London
100 bgs, Gerard Daniel, London
MYROBALANS—2,909 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—710 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger Chemical Co, Antwerp
113 bgs, American Union Transport, Antwerp
2,500 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
120 bgs, Charles Page, Liverpool
NEATSFOOT OIL—52 dms, Argem Commercial Co, Buenos Aires
NICKEL SULPHATE—10 cks, Bremen
NUTGALLS—420 bgs, Zinsser & Co, Hong Kong
NUTMEGS—187 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Macassar
63 bgs, J H Schroeder, Macassar
127 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust, Macassar
ORANGE OIL—3 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Puerto Plata
6 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
30 cs, Victory Shipping Co, Kingston
ORTHOCRESOL — 50 dms, Standard Agric Chem Co, Liverpool
OURICURY WAX—336 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bahia
336 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Bahia
112 bgs, Frank B Ross, Bahia
OXALIC ACID—15 cks, A E Ratner Chemical Co, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—12 cs, Chas L Huisking, Colombo
8 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—300 bgs, Louis Furth, Hamburg
200 bgs, Marine Midland Trust, Hamburg
PATCHOULI OIL—3 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Penang
PEATMOSS—1,741 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
330 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,800 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Dublin
2,100 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Copenhagen
375 bls, Bank of New York, Bremen
2,616 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
5,372 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
140 bgs, Trans-Ocean Trading Co, Singapore
80 bgs, D Hecht, Mangalore
160 bgs, M Golodetz, Mangalore
160 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Mangalore
160 bgs, Moller Trading Co, Mangalore
160 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Mangalore
40 bgs, A A Sayia Co, Mangalore
80 bgs, A C Israel, Bombay
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Bombay
PEPPER, BLACK—880 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
345 bgs, B G Paldas, Bombay
315 bgs, B G Paldas, Bombay
75 bgs, Singapore
WHITE—15 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—172 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
PETITGRAIN OIL—50 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Buenos Aires
10 dms, Credit Suisse, Buenos Aires
25 dms, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
55 dms, W R Grace & Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM ASPHALT—67,843 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
CRUDE—102,804 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Amuay Bay
70,670 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Tampico
186,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Aruba
PETROLATUM, LIQUID—15 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Vigo
PHOSPHORIC ACID—1 cs, California Texas Oil Co, Rotterdam
PIMENTO BERRIES—160 bgs, George Lueders, Kingston
200 bgs, Charles T Wilson, Kingston
200 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
400 bgs, John Holt, Kingston
LEAF OIL—2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
1 dm, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—60 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Yokohama
POLYVINYLIC ACID — 99 bgs, United Sterling Corp, London
50 bgs, Biochemical Inc, London
POLYVINYL COMPOUND—15 cks, Duplan Corp, London
POPPYSEED—215 bgs, Levy & Lewis, Rotterdam
222 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Buenos Aires
400 bgs, Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Public National Bank, Buenos Aires
222 bgs, Ira Grob, Buenos Aires
POTASH, CAUSTIC—20 dms, Antwerp
128 dms, L D Peters & Sons, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CARBONATE—173 cks, New York Hanseatic, Amsterdam
393 bbls, H A Gogarty, Hamburg
CALCINED—78 bbls, City Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
CHLORATE—30 dms, C Hardy, Havre
CYANIDE—550 dms, Terra Chemicals, Rotterdam
491 dms, E I du Pont de Nemours, Liverpool
FERRICYANIDE — 100 kgs, Hunt Chemical Works, Rotterdam
METABISULPHITE—40 dms, Reifenberg Co, London
PERCHLORATE—150 dms, C Hardy, Havre
PERMANGANATE — 50 dms, Public National Bank, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—449 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
673 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
250 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Bombay
325 bgs, Parke Davis, Bombay
303 bgs, S B Penick, Bombay
PYRETHRUM—255 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Bombay
QUASSIA WOOD CHIPS—380 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,629 bgs, Carl H Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
600 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
1,021 bgs, Senbrosons Trading Co, Buenos Aires
6,515 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
4,605 bgs, First National of Boston, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—60 flasks, Chase National Bank, Vera Cruz
QUININE SULPHATE—24 cs, Cole Labs, Kobe
QUINOLINE—25 dms, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Rotterdam
RED OXIDE—448 bgs, Witco Chemical Co, Liverpool
RESIN GUM—5 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
PHENOLIC—40 bgs, F Levey, Gothenburg
RESORCINOL INTERMEDIATES—10 dms, Bick & Co, Rotterdam
ROSEMARY LEAVES—120 bls, M J Golombeck, Lisbon
RYANIA SPECIOSA—158,642 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Port of Spain
SAFFRON—55 bgs, Vera Cruz
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Bombay
SESAME OIL—5 cs, Mon Fon Wo, Hong Kong
SHARK LIVERS—5 dms, Whitmoyer Labs, Port of Spain
OIL—4 dms, Collett Week Nibecker, Oslo
SHELLAC—30 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
50 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen
50 bgs, F H Paul & Stein, Rotterdam
25 cs, F H Paul & Stein, Rotterdam
20 bgs, F H Paul & Stein, Rotterdam
SIMARUBBRA BARK—5 bls, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
SODIUM BICARBONATE—2,800 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, London
CYANIDE—700 dms, Terra Chemicals, Rotterdam
NITRITE—60 dms, Rotterdam
175 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Manchester
175 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—100 bgs, Industrial Raw Materials, Rouen
200 bgs, Riches-Nelson, Antwerp
MONOBASIC—100 bgs, Riches-Nelson, Antwerp
TRIBASIC—200 bgs, Hudson Chemicals Co, Antwerp
SESQUICARBONATE—224 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SULPHATE—6 bbls, Falmount Chemical Co, Rotterdam
3,275 bgs, Alltransport Inc, Hamburg
SOLELIVER OIL—2 dms, Chase National Bank, Yokohama
TALC—320 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Bombay
TAMARINDS—10 cks, S B Penick & Co, St Vincent
TANNIC ACID—9 dms, American Shipping Co, London
TAPIOCA FLOUR—125 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Tandjong Priok
100 bgs, G H Maus, Tandjong Priok
500 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
1,256 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Tandjong Priok
TARTARIC ACID—20 cks, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
100 cks, Central Hanover Bank, Genoa
THYME LEAVES—63 bgs, Kellys Ltd, London
74 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
TITANIUM OXIDE & CHROMATE LEAD 1 cs, R J Saunders, London
DIOXIDE—15 bgs, H O Sheldon, Antwerp
TRAGACANTH GUM—241 bgs, M Khosrowshahi Co, Rotterdam
TRIETHANOLAMINE—25 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
970 bgs, Public National Bank, Rotterdam
367 cs, Public National Bank, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Riches-Nelson, Inc., Rotterdam
250 bgs, Riches-Nelson, Antwerp
290 bgs, Riches-Nelson, London
180 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Hamburg
200 bgs, Levant & Co, Havre
TURMERIC ROOT—M J Golombeck, Kingston
TUNG OIL—54 dms, Antwerp
298 dms, Onyx Oils & Resins, Buenos Aires
504 dms, Santos
150 tons, Buenos Aires
782,603 lbs, W R Grace & Co, London

UREA—1,102 bgs, The Bear Inc, Rotterdam
29 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—140 cks, Intermaritime Forwarding Co, Antwerp
50 bbls, Landers Segal Color Co, Rotterdam
UMBER—224 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Manchester
UNDECYLENIC ACID—2 cs, Millmaster Chemical Corp, London
VALERIAN ROOT, 52 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
VANILLA BEANS—3 cks, Zink & Triest, Roseau
27 cs, M Cortizas Co, Port of Spain
16 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Vera Cruz
18 cs, Zink & Triest, Vera Cruz
15 cs, M Cortizas, Vera Cruz
VEGETABLE OIL—41 dms, Villar & Osorio, Rotterdam
WAX—112 bgs, Commercial Raw Materials Co, Rio De Janeiro
40 cs, J E Fox, Kobe
VETIVER OIL—2 cks, Roure-Dupont, Durban
1 ck, Dodge & Olcott, Durban
WATTLE BARK—2,751 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
553 bls, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
EXTRACT—1,049 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
WAX—50 cs, Ayrton Metal Co, Kobe
WHALE LIVER OIL—25 dms, Collett Week Nibecker, London
WHITING—1,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WOLFRAM ORE—60 bgs, F H Lenway, Hong Kong
120 bgs, Leixoes
WOOL GREASE—100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
WAX—27 dms, Liverpool
ZEDOV GUM—200 bgs, Daher & Co, Rotterdam
ZINC CHLORIDE—23 cks, Industrial Chemical & Dyestuffs, London
ZIRCONIUM HYDROXIDE PASTE—29 cks, F W Berk, Liverpool

Baltimore

BONEMEAL—560 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products, Antwerp
IRON OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Mineral Pigments Corp, Rotterdam
LAURYL ALCOHOL—60 dms, American Alcolac Corp, Havre
MANGANESE ORE—2,000 tons, Industrial Sales Co, Bombay
12,096,000 lbs, L S Buck, Durban
NAPHTHALENE—700 bgs, Charles Page, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—1,250 bls, S Shapiro, Bremen
500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
400 bls, American Import Co, Bremen
POTASSIUM MURIATE—1,400 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Prod, Bremen
SULPHATE—600 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products, Bremen
2,000 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Products, Bremen
TANKAGE—466 bgs, Buenos Aires
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,045 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban

Boston

BONE, CRUSHED—1,442 bgs, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires
3,179 bgs, Elbert & Co, Buenos Aires
MEAL—1,000 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—100 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Havre
DEGRAS OIL—30 dms, Salem Oil & Grease Co, Antwerp
GLUESTOCK—37 bls, H Remis Co, Montevideo
HORN MEAL—1,168 bgs, Ashcraft Wilkinson Co, Santos
MICA—30 cs, Eugene Munsell, Rio de Janeiro
45 cs, Globe Shipping Co, London
38 cs, Hal Delphin, London
11 cs, Eugene Munsell, London
176 cs, M H Garvey, London
NAPHTHALENE—1,062 bgs, J P Morgan, Antwerp
OSSEINE—2,046 bgs, Atlantic Gelatin Co, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Havre
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,992 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
1,053 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
TANKAGE—672 bgs, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
250 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Tandjong Priok
TARTARIC ACID—106 bgs, W C Durfee Co, Rotterdam
UREA—663 bgs, National Shawmut Bank, Rotterdam
377 bgs, Van Gelder Fanto Co, Rotterdam
ZINC CHLORIDE—6 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dyestuffs, Havre

Norfolk

FERTILIZER—115 bls, Woodward & Dickerson, Bremen
PEATMOSS—475 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,016 bgs, Buenos Aires
686 bgs, Bank of London & So America, Buenos Aires
2,599 bgs, First National of Boston, Buenos Aires
UREA—662 bgs, National Shawmut Bank, Rotterdam
WATTLE BARK—1,639 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—888 bgs, Keassen & Mallison, Beira
BONEMEAL — 1,665 bgs, Credit Suisse, Buenos Aires
1,102 bgs, Antwerp
CANARYSEED—552 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Casablanca
CELERYSEED—111 bgs, R T French Corp, Marseilles
CELLULOSE—1,100 bbls, Bulkley Dunton Pulp Co, Rotterdam
CHROME ORE—5,800 tons, E S Lavino, Masinloc
8,924 tons, E S Lavino, Beira
2,297,570 kilos, Durban
7,120 tons, Union Carbide Corp, Iskenderun
CLAY, RED—240 cs, Chase National Bank, Genoa
CONCENTRATES—10,183 bgs, Durban
COPAL GUM—30 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Manila
CUTTLEFISH BONES—10 cs, Lisbon
DIVI DIVI—784 bgs, Taylor White Extracting Co, Madras
FERTILIZER—680,000 kilos, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Bremen
FISHMEAL—2,400 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Walvis Bay
2,628 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Corp, Walvis Bay
FLUORSPAR—5,070 dms, Bremen
2,554 tons, Continental Ore Co, Genoa
FUEL OIL—102,000 bbls, I M Patterson, Aruba
GLUE—200 bgs, Fulton Weeks Corp, Rotterdam
RESIN—10 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, London
GYPSUM—440 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
4,504 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
ISINGLASS—10 cs, Mangel Otters, London
LIMESTONE POWDER—5 cks, American Express Co, Marseille
MAGNESIUM SCRAP—7,120 pcs, Transatlantic Metal & Ore Co, Trieste
2,037 pcs, Trieste
MANGANESE ORE—9,829 tons, E J Lavino, Vizagapatam
MINERAL ORE—20 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Capetown
OSSEINE—500 bgs, Kind & Knox Corp, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—1,425 bgs, Bank of Manhattan, Bremen
450 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—228,846 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Las Piedras
358,180 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
214,526 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, Puerto La Cruz
230,159 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Mena Al Ahmadi
24,744 tons, Socony Vacuum Oil, Mena Al Ahmadi
242,231 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Covenas
106,088 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
202,261 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
RUTILE SAND—1,780 bgs, Chemical Corp, Brisbane
15,000 bgs, Orefraction Inc, Brisbane
SHARKLIVER OIL—65 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Yokohama
SHELLAC—60 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Calcutta
SOLDER, TIN—204 ingots, North American Smelting Co, Rotterdam
SODA ASH—2,236 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TAPIOCA—500 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Itajai
FLOUR—935 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
UREA—3,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, London
2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
WATTLE BARK—546 bls, American Dyewood Co, Durban
EXTRACT—2,156 bgs, Chase National Bank, Durban
990 bgs, Bank of New York, Mossel Bay
988 b.sg John Holt Co, Mossel Bay
508 bgs, Bank of New York, Durban
ZIRCON SAND—5,650 bgs, Foote Mineral Corp, Brisbane

San Francisco

CASSIA—100 bls, S L Jones & Co, Hong Kong
ROLLS—100 bls, Wileman Bros, & Elliott, Hong Kong
300 bls, H M Newhall, Hong Kong
CASTOR BEANS—67 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Corinto
COPAL GUM—13 bkts, Tandjong Priok
174 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
69 bkts, Henry W Peabody, Macassar
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill, Inc, Manban
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Siain
COTTON LINTERS—11 bls, L Phillips Commercial Co, Corinto
MACE— 32 cs, Catz American Co, Macassar
PEPPER, BLACK—40 bgs, Singapore
WHITE—16 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
32 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—14,653 tons, Standard Oil Co, Miri
SESAME SEED—1,962 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil, Corinto
SHELLAC—2 cs, American President Lines, Singapore
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,013 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
245 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta
500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Djakarta
ZINC-LEAD ORE—10,451 bgs, J K Stewart, San Jose De Guatemala

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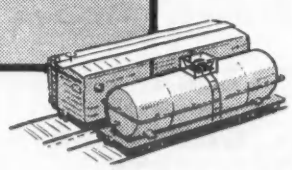
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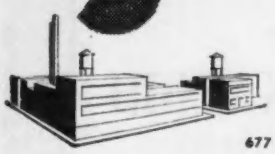

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Obituaries

David C. Ball

David C. Ball, chairman of the board of Oakite Products, Inc., New York, died March 23 at his home in Lake Placid, N. Y. He was ninety-three years old.

Mr. Ball founded the Oakite organization in 1909. He held the French Legion of Honor, awarded to him for helping the French government to develop phosphate extraction in Africa in the 1920s. In 1926 Mr. Ball converted his firm to an employee-owned organization.

Edward H. Ravenscroft

Edward H. Ravenscroft, chairman emeritus of the board of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., died March 24 at his Winter home in Phoenix, Ariz. He was seventy-nine years of age.

Mr. Ravenscroft joined Abbott in 1908 as a contracting engineer. In 1910 he became production engineer, in 1913 a director, in 1915 vice-president in charge of production, in 1933 chairman of the board, and in 1946 chairman emeritus. He retired as a director of the concern in 1950, but remained as consulting engineer.

George M. Bauman, office manager of the Cleveland, Ohio, sales office of the Aluminum Company of America, died March 25 in that city. He was forty-seven.

Michael Cortizas, Philadelphia vanilla bean importer, who had served as president of the Vanilla Bean Association, died March 28.

Walter R. Daniel, chemicals buyer for Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., died March 26 in that city. He was fifty-four. He joined Parke, Davis in 1914.

Richard S. Foster, chief accountant and assistant secretary of the Raybestos division, Raybestos-Manhattan Company, Stratford, Conn., died March 26 in Bridgeport, Conn. He was fifty-eight years of age.

Dr. John E. Kotila, Department of Agriculture plant pathologist and mycologist, died March 27 in Washington, D. C. He was fifty-eight years old.

Courtland P. Morris, retired Philadelphia manager for Binney & Smith Company, New York, died March 25 in Audubon, N. J.

Peter L. Murphy, vice-president of Aerial Products, Inc., Elkton, Md., died there March 27. He was sixty-one.

Robert S. Peare, vice-president of the General Electric Company in charge of public relations and advertising policy, died March 18 in Schenectady, N. Y. He was fifty.

August C. Rasch, founder and owner of the Riverside Chemical Company, North Tonawanda, N. Y., died March 20 in Buffalo, N. Y. He was eighty-two years of age.

Walter W. Scofield, retired chief of the Bureau of Food and Drugs of the New Jersey Department of Health, died March 25. He was sixty-six years of age.

Norris N. Wright, president of the Continental-Diamond Fiber Company, died March 27 at his home in Newark, Del. He was sixty-four.

TGA Releases Agenda

—Continued from page 7

and Fat Stability," M. Golden, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.

"The Effect of Hard Water and Sea Water on the Effectiveness of the Cleansing Action of Shampoos," G. Barnett and Dr. D. H. Powders, Warner-Hudnut, Inc., New York.

"The Calculated Risk in Cosmetic Formula Changes," L. W. Hazleton, Hazleton Laboratories, Falls Church, Va.

"The Analytical Chemist in the Cosmetic Industry," Dr. G. Robert Clark, chief, cosmetic section, Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.

Papers to be presented during the May 17 afternoon session are as follows:—

"Skin Tests vs. Drug and Cosmetic Manufacturers," Dr. Louis C. Barail, U. S. Testing Company, Hoboken, N. J.

"Antiperspirant: Auxiliary Method of Determining Effectiveness," W. G. Fredell and R. R. Read, Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo.

"Problems Encountered in the Perfuming of Aerosols," Victor Di Giacomo, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York.

Simultaneously with the TGA convention, the Fragrance Foundation will hold its annual meeting in another part of the Waldorf-Astoria during the morning of May 17 only.

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Chemical—Plasticizer (Swiss 230270) for cellulose derivatives.

Electrical—Plasticizer (Swiss 230270) in insulating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (Swiss 230270) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer (Swiss 230270) in compositions, containing synthetic or natural resins or cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal - Fabricating — Plasticizer (Swiss 230270) in coating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (Swiss 230-270) in coating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (Swiss 230270) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives.

Paper—Plasticizer (Swiss 230270) in compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Plastics—Plasticizer (Swiss 230270) in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials from or containing cellulose derivatives or natural or synthetic resins.

Resin—Plasticizer (Swiss 230270) for natural or synthetic resins.

Rubber—Plasticizer (Swiss 230270) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives or natural or synthetic resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (Swiss 230270) in compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (Swiss 230270) in compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (Swiss 230270) in compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Canadian Exports: Jan.

Exports of various products from Canada in January, 1951, as compared with January, 1950, and during the January-December period of 1950, have been reported as follows:—

	January 1951	January 1950	Jan.-Dec. 1950
Abrasives, artificial, crude	$1,814,000	$324,000	$14,767,000
Acids	483,000	142,000	3,524,000
Asbestos and products	6,253,000	4,112,000	63,475,000
Calcium compounds	205,000	83,000	1,445,000
Chemical products, other	3,954,000	2,709,000	42,863,000
Copper and products	6,635,000	7,113,000	87,587,000
Fertilizers	3,241,000	3,868,000	38,874,000
Lead and products	3,924,000	1,316,000	38,199,000
Medicinal preparations	485,000	408,000	4,298,000
Nickel	11,761,000	9,203,000	105,300,000
Paints and varnishes	311,000	335,000	4,025,000
Petroleum and products	14,000	24,000	299,000
Soda and sodium compounds	749,000	384,000	5,497,000
Vegetable fats and oils	130,000	316,000	3,802,000
Zinc and products	7,389,000	2,309,000	58,893,000

NACDS Elects Rea and Besthoff

Scott C. Rea, president of Rea & Derick, Inc., Northumberland, Pa., has been elected president of the National Association of Chain Drug Stores. Sidney J. Besthoff, president of Katz & Besthoff, New Orleans, La., has been named vice-president.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Whatever else the botanical market may also have been last week, it was at all times as placid and quiet as Bendameer's stream. Even sweet Afton never flowed more gently than did orders for both medicinal and condimental botanicals. While most prices displayed complete stability, their maintenance was no reflection of the movement of merchandise into consuming channels. However, the matter of price ceilings vs. current replacement costs played an important part in the decrease in price developments. Only by the Office of Price Stabilization granting price relief to those who have to buy botanical drugs abroad can costs and selling prices be brought into normal alignment. Another indication of the even tenor of market conditions was found in the unchanged level of the market index.

Reports from foreign parts rarely revealed any easing of replacement prices. Even items that had been slightly unsettled in recent times have passed to much firmer position. Apparently, foreign sellers have customers willing or able to pay more than importers in this country.

Botanicals of domestic origin were well stabilized. On the basis of primary market reports, goods coming into warehouse are not being bought cheaper than a year ago in most instances. Under the influence of moderately sized carryovers, workers have to be well paid to get them to work at all. The outlook does not favor lowered costs this year.

To high labor cost must be added a decrease in the availability of workers. Other occupations offer money returns with which drug buyers must compete. Decrease in labor availability will be hard to overcome. In some instances, industry takes up any labor slack. Even farming requirements play a similar role. Similarly, lumbering has its effect. Add also, furniture manufacture. Labor of any sort is expected to be scarce, and under such conditions, botanical drug gathering is bound to suffer. The aged will be depended on increasingly. Even children will be important factors in collection. Youth and age are apt to produce a large part of the 1951 crop. Otherwise, a shortage in supply would be virtually certain. Under such conditions, it is difficult to find any sound reason to expect anything but relatively high costs and prices this year.

Balsams

Copaiba — Price views varied rather widely on spot and some quarters were refusing to take business under $2 per pound. At least one quarter continued to name $1.50 per pound and it appeared likely that ceiling limitations were behind the maintenance of such an apparently low price.

Fir—Sellers maintained a very steady market and current quotations were probably the ceiling limits imposed on both varieties by the Office of Price Stabilization. Demand was reported to be routine and not very substantial in volume.

Barks

Black Haw—Every consideration at this time points to the probable maintenance of current prices when new crop goods come into the primary market warehouses. There were some who expressed the idea that costs in the primary market would force a higher spot market eventually.

Cascara Sagrada — The outlook for lower new crop prices was considered to be poor. Collection costs were expected to average high. Labor was not expected to be abundant because lumbering on the Pacific Coast absorbs much of the labor supply upon which collection of cascara usually depends. Also the collection areas constantly recede, thus adding to transportation difficulties. Local quotations were strongly maintained.

Sassafras — Arrangements for Spring collection are well underway. Some quarters have a fair sized carryover of good quality bark; others hold very little unsold merchandise. The present outlook is not favorable for low priced collections this year.

Beans

Vanilla—Although activity was rather restricted, the market was still quite firm last week and so far as could be learned no tendency toward shading of prices existed. Foreign markets were mainly firm, also. The opinion of many was that a broadening of demand in this market would promptly find reflection in a higher level of replacement cost in the primary markets abroad. A fair supply of spot goods was said to be in hand but the quantities involved were not sufficiently large to constitute a menace to the ready maintenance of the currently very low quotations.

Berries

Hawthorn—The market has failed to work any lower; it remained at 35c. to 40c. per pound as to seller and quantity. Replacement costs abroad were firm at all points supplying the material for export.

Juniper—Further lots have arrived from foreign parts and it remains to be seen if the quality of shipments has been raised sufficiently to prevent the detention of 545 bags landed during the previous trading period. Prices were steady on spot.

Gums

Arabic—Business was routine but sufficient in volume to keep spot quotations well in line with the prices prevailing at the replacement market. In fact, some on spot held the view that local quotations should be rather higher than they are to day and only competition and ceiling restrictions prevent such a general development.

Benzoin — Competition has returned spot prices to levels close to those normal in the item prior to the receipt of almost sensational advices with respect to what some shippers wanted some time back. A quiet, strictly routing spot market prevailed at 50c. to 65c. per pound.

Karaya—Sellers confirmed once more the quotations prevailing for some time past and they also reported a very steady movement into consuming channels. Stocks of the No. 1 quality are none too plentiful and prices on that grade are particularly firm.

Locust Bean—All sellers held particularly firm price ideas in keeping with the absence of a surplus spot stock at this time. Replacement cables showed shipment prices well maintained at the origins under conditions suggesting an excellent stabilization of values.

Herbs and Leaves

Catnip—The time has come for primary market operators to solve the problem of getting a 1951 production sufficient to meet trade needs this year. Not much is

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cardamom fruit, bold, bleached, 5c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Dutch yellow, 1¼c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Cardamom, green, Alleppey, 5c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Morocco, 2c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, ½c. per lb.
Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Grains of paradise, 4c. per lb.
Marjoram, Peruvian, 3c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Hontakas, Japanese, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, 1½c. per lb.
Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Polish, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, 1½c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Turkish, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 31, 1950
231.0	231.0	233.8	184.9	195.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended March 23

New York

Chillies, 2 lots, 87 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 6 lots, 1,625 bags: moldy and wormy.
Pimento berries, 4 lots, 400 bags: filthy.
Triethanolamine, 25 drums: not USP.

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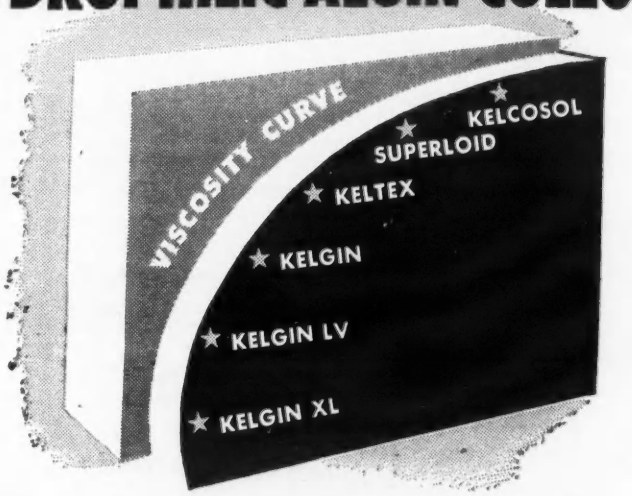

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being carried over, a fact that is apt to make buyers adopt a fairly high buying price at the origin in order to stimulate collection activities.

Digitalis—Domestic cultivated plants will soon be going into the ground and given normal growing conditions a crop of exceptionally high quality may be expected. This crop, together with such material as may be imported from abroad or collected in this country where it grows wild, is expected to provide completely for all apparent needs.

Lobelia—Since most primary market suppliers failed to carryover much material from the 1950 crop, special collection activity is expected to develop as the gathering season advances. The needs of buyers is expected to run to normal size.

Marjoram—Peruvian material was in better supply and in a very slow market prices were dropped to the basis of 33c. to 33½c. per pound. Prices on Chilean and French leaves failed to undergo further recession.

Passion Flower—If demand reaches the volume developed in 1950, a rise in collection activity in the primary market would appear to be reasonably expected. No major quantity of the 1950 collection remains unsold at the origin.

Thyme—Some very substantial buying of French leaves is expected to take place this year when the new crop becomes available. One of the largest manufacturing consumers at present talks in terms of a probable requirement of some 40 tons. The present spot price is well maintained and shipment prices abroad certainly are not the least weak.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—The spot situation did not change. Very little if any material was openly on the market and where ergot has been obtained, very fancy prices have appeared on the sales invoices. Advices from London showed spot ergot at 90s. per pound, equal to about $12.60 per pound. Which gives some view on what the article is bringing abroad where prices have risen $2 per pound in a period of about three weeks.

Grains of Paradise—Increase in supply has turned spot quotations downward and the market last week closed at 48c. to 49c. per pound.

Roots

Blood—A fair carryover exists in some quarters but in no way was the unsold quantity in hand likely to be an adverse factor with respect to 1951 collections. Some primary market operators will be compelled to place considerable emphasis on the stimulation of diggers to greater activity this year.

Dandelion—It is doubtful that the arrival of warm weather with its adverse effect on the keeping qualities of dandelion root will be an important problem this year; the local carryover is almost certain to be conservative in size.

Hellebore—Dealers are naturally concerned with the probable requirements of certain manufacturing consumers who in recent years have taken sufficient root to bring about what is possibly a permanently higher price levels. Collection of domestic root is about to start and sizable quantities are almost certainly to be required. Which does not argue for a market of declining prices used in either buying or selling new crop root.

Turmeric—Alleppey root dropped sharply last week, the price going down to 30c. to 30½c. per pound on spot as the result of new crop offerings at prices far below the above quotation. Other varieties lacked quotable change.

Seeds

Caraway—Market inactivity led to further price shading and at the end of last week quotations were down to the basis of 23c. to 23½c. per pound.

Cardamom—Bold, bleached fruit was higher at $4.05 to $4.10 per pound. No Alleppey or Ceylon decorticated seed was offered, quotations being restricted to regular and Mangalore type decorticated obtained from Guatemala. Alleppey green fruit was lower at $2.90 per pound and Ceylon material was $2.85.

Coriander—The dull market was productive of little other than price shading. Argentine seed was down to 23c. to 23½c. per pound and Moroccan dropped to 27c. to 28c. Nothing happened to the Czech-Roumanian seed.

Cumin—Price shading was rather common and quotations late last week were openly lower at 28½c. to 29c. per pound.

Poppy—Prices eased considerably under the influence of demand rarely exceeding that of jobbing proportions. Argentine seed became 20c. to 20½c. per pound; Dutch, 25c. to 25½c.; Polish, 23c. to 24c.; and Turkish, 20c. to 20½c.

Spices

Cassias—All varieties held steady in price. The future of supply with respect to China cassia was still befogged.

Cinnamon—The market was a fraction easier and lower last week, the No. 2 Ceylon grade receding to the basis of 36½c. to 37c. per pound.

Clove—Prices on spot deliveries and future arrivals from Madagascar continued to spread widely apart. Fully 11c. per pound separated the two positions. No great amount of clove was available on spot. Advices from the source said that other countries were paying prices higher than importers in the United States were disposed to pay usually. Some interest attached to the fact that when prices quoted in Madagascar on business proposed with the United States dropped to 56c. per pound in the middle of March, Madagascar was reported offering spice for shipment to London at 3s. 8d. per pound nominal, cif, or about 50c. per pound.

Ginger—After some recent shifting around of prices in a way mainly advantageous to consumers, the market displayed more stability last week and the week just ended found prices lacking in quotable change.

Pepper—Following the rise in black pepper prices late in the previous week, values turned downward once more and by midweek spot was quoted $1.56 to $1.57 pound; April shipment, $1.55 to $1.56; May shipment, $1.55 to $1.56; and June shipment, $1.54 to $1.55.

Friday quotations were as follows:—Spot, $1.61 to $1.62 per pound; April shipment, $1.63; May shipment, $1.60; June-August shipment, $1.59.

Callison Plans to Relocate Allaire, Woodward Operation

I. P. Callison & Sons, Seattle, Wash., has announced plans to shift manufacturing operations of Allaire, Woodward & Co., which it acquired on April 1 last year, from Peoria, Ill., to Chehalis, Wash. The parent concern has also revealed that on or about April 15 it will open joint offices for Allaire, Woodward and itself at 1412 Chanin Building, New York.

When Allaire, Woodward was acquired by Callison & Sons in 1950, it was decided to continue operations at Peoria for a year to determine whether it was economically sound to remain there or to move to some other location. Joining of Allaire, Woodward manufacturing operations with those of Callison at Chehalis was said to be a result of the year's trial operations.

In charge of eastern activities of the two concerns will be Henry Callison, who is maintaining temporary offices at the Barclay hotel, New York. Personnel of the New York sales office will be announced at the time the office is opened. Meanwhile, space has been secured at the Lackawanna Warehouse Company in New Jersey, and, effective May 15, stores of all current items of both firms, will be maintained against which prompt shipments can be made.

France Seeking Materials

The French government has announced a list of commodities it intends to license for import. The materials and their sources follow:—

Asbestos, Canada.
Miscellaneous animal fats for industrial use, US.
Sodium, US.
Miscellaneous inorganic chemical products, US and Canada.
Miscellaneous organic chemical products, US and Canada.
Miscellaneous chemical derivatives, US and Possessions.
Products compounded of rubber and asbestos and miscellaneous compounds for rubber, US.
Miscellaneous pharmaceutical products, US.
Ipecac, US, Nicaragua and Colombia.
Peru balsam, San Salvador.
Bisulphate pulp, for paper manufacture, US and Canada.
Soda pulp, for paper manufacture, US and Canada.
Pulp for use of textile industry, US and Canada.

Interested American suppliers are instructed to contact prospective French importers through their agents abroad. Firms without representation may obtain names of importers, who previously have purchased these items, by consulting lists of French importers compiled by the Economic Cooperation Administration or trade lists issued by the Office of International Trade. Both lists are available at all Department of Commerce field offices.

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Dealers and consumers of essential oils and aromatic chemicals have continued to proceed with caution in their trading activities as they awaited the expected change in the OPS ruling on imported materials. There was a normal amount of selling to users, but replacement purchases have not been large. For the most part, material originating outside of this country has continued to rise or, at least, to remain at steady high levels. Spot stocks of many important oils have dwindled to a seriously low state. In many instances, oils were available from only a few of the many usual dealers. It appeared that no single supplier could now offer all oils. Where a firm held good warehouse stocks, it could continue to offer an item at unchanged prices. On the other hand, it might be completely out of a number of other articles which other firms still had to offer. Price changes have become fewer. The most notable change last week was an advance made in the price of Californian orange oil. The withdrawal of the previous minimum quotation of bergamot and ocotea cymbarum oils brought advances in the price of these two articles. Sandalwood oil, which has experienced a number of fluctuations, moved higher again last week, reflecting the recently advanced cost of logs. The price index moved to 228.4, an increase of 2.0 points over the previous week.

Both sweet distilled and coldpressed orange oils were advanced by a large producer in California last week. Floridian oil, which had been quoted above the level of the West Coast material, was now offered in a very restricted way at the similar price. One material which showed a marked improvement in the past week was the Bourbon geranium oil. During the last year, this was one of the scarcest items and was priced exceedingly high. While the prices have not been noticeably eased, supplies have become more freely available.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Bergamot oil, Italian, 50c. per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum oil, 5c. per lb.
Orange oil, Calif., expressed, 25c. per lb.
sweet distilled, 10c. per lb.
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 31, 1950
228.4	226.4	227.4	132.7	127.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—There were reports of a weakening of this market in Hong Kong. However, purchase of replacements has been made difficult by the precautionary measures taken by the banks of that shipping point. They were unwilling to accept letters of credit and it was almost impossible to obtain new material unless ownership could be proven prior to December 17. Thus, the oil was available at the origin, but was unlikely to be sold to this market unless arrangements could be made to buy the oil through another center. Spot stocks continued to be offered at steady prices and appeared to be meeting the needs of consumers.

Bergamot—It was no longer possible for suppliers to offer this oil at the previous minimum quotation. This has made for an advance of 50c. per pound in the lowest actual offer. The price range was also extended. This left the market at $8.25 to $9.25 per pound. Very few suppliers were in a position to offer this scarce item at these prices, the majority being limited by much lower price ceilings. Only minute quantities have been purchased from the Italian source because of the advanced cost. It was believed by observers that this market would continue to be difficult far into the future unless there is some adjustment in the rulings on price ceilings of imported materials.

Bois de Rose—Because of its wide application, the shortage of this material has been sharply felt by both dealers and users. Shippers have raised the cost of the oil beyond the reach of handlers who were limited by ceiling prices. Very little of the material was available on the spot market at any price, a number of the usual suppliers having dropped out of the market for lack of replacement. The effects of this scarcity has been felt by producers of the many aromatic derivatives.

Camphor—Both the domestic sassafrassy and imported white oils have grown firmer. The latter was exceedingly scarce for lack of adequate replacements over a period of many months. In many places the prices quoted for these articles were only nominal, as many of the usual suppliers were without stocks to offer.

Cananga—This market continued to be extremely troublesome to dealers. It was almost impossible for them to get actual offers from the origin. Spot stocks were very tight, only a few suppliers still being in a position to offer the oil.

Cassia—This oil fell under the same ruling as applied to anise oil, although it has not fared as well. Shipments from Hong Kong have not actually been sufficient to meet the normal requirements for many months. Quotations on the spot market have held steady at $5.25 to $5.75 per pound. Based on the cost of shipment, however, some dealers have been forced to drop out of the market for the present.

Citronella—According to one observer, the pricing of these oils was a reflection of a generally chaotic import situation. Ceylon oil, which should normally be less expensive than the Java-type oil, has been quoted somewhat above the latter material for shipment. It would appear, then, that the importance of an article was no longer the deciding factor in its price. Spot quotations for the Ceylon oil were held at $2.40 to $2.90 a pound, but it was reported that shipping prices were actually higher than the minimum spot price. A decline in the primary price of the Formosan oil was expected, according to the trade, when the new crop becomes ready for shipment next month. Small lots of true Java oil have been offered through Holland and were priced at the high level of $3.25 to $3.85 per pound on the spot market. This oil was sought by few consumers whose needs appeared to have been met.

Clove—The continued firmness of the spice prices has kept the oil market in a most uncomfortable position. Only a few dealers, who were in a good position of supply, were able to offer this material at the prices of $2.90 to $3.55 per pound. A number of other dealers have found the cost of distillation of new material too costly for their restricted resale prices.

Coriander—While there have been no recent offerings from the Russian source, it has been said that small quantities could be purchased on spot below the minimum quotation of $23 per pound. Observers were of the opinion that this shading was merely an attempt of some dealers to close out small remaining stocks.

Eucalyptus—Australia has begun to offer new crop oil again. The quantities offered and purchased, however, have not been great so far. Just how much of this material might be expected was not yet apparent. The fact that the most active consumption season has come to an end has helped to stabilize this market after many months of tightness. The 70-75 percent grade oil was fairly free at $1.25 to $1.50 per pound. The 80-85 percent material was somewhat shorter and continued to hold at the higher prices of $1.50 to $1.60 per pound.

Fir—This Canadian oil has become more expensive for replacement. As an item originating outside of the United States, it was becoming rather difficult for dealers to handle because of their limited resale prices. Quotations were based mainly on warehouse stocks and stood at $2.35 to $3.25 per pound.

Geranium—It has been reported that the once scarce Bourbon oil was now freely available at prices of $26 to $33 per pound. The new crop was being readied at the source and shippers were anxious to sell their remaining carryovers, making offers which would allow for possible reductions in the spot market. The crop appeared to be a favorable one, which was not much affected by adverse weather conditions this year. This was one of the very few items which was presently priced below the level which prevailed during the OPS base period. Algerian oil, which normally sells at prices below those of Bourbon oil, has not shown any softening and continued to be priced from $26 to $32.50 per pound.

Juniper Tar—According to the trade, recent offers from the source have come at sharply reduced prices. The price of the article had previously become so high as to discourage further purchases. Shippers were now attempting to arouse new

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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interest in their material. Spot quotations stood unchanged at 42c. to 80c. a pound.

Lavandin—The spot situation remained very firm and handlers were unable to make further purchases in France because of the excessive prices being asked for replacement. The next crop was expected within sixty days and it was hoped that the additional material might help to ease the market sufficiently to allow dealers to resume trading activities.

Lavender—For the most part, the primary market was out of the reach of the usual dealers as the shipping prices have been virtually doubled since the freezing of spot prices. A few suppliers still had good stocks and offered the oil at unchanged prices. Many others were forced to drop the items for the present. Spike oil has grown similarly stronger and observers were not too hopeful of any improvement in the near future. As long as French lavandin oil remains firm, this interchangeable item was expected to do the same.

Lemon—No change has yet been seen in the tight situation of the Californian oil. Quotations held steady at $4.25 to $4.50 per pound, depending upon producer. However, little was to be found at any price. New crop oil has not yet made an appearance. Italian oil was very limited at a wide range of prices which varied with the quality of the oil. Offerings from the source were few and high in price, too high for the majority of dealers to handle in the light of their restricted resale prices. Consumer interest was expected to pick up in the near future, particularly in the beverage industry, and it was hoped that replacements might become more easily available before that time.

Lemongrass—Spot quotations held firmly at $4.25 to $5.35 per pound and offerings were very limited. It was reported that the material showed some weakness at the origin, but that the lower prices were still too high for profitable trading by local dealers. It was hoped by the trade that the shippers would drop prices still further when it becomes apparent that American buyers cannot meet their prices. The desire for this oil by the many consumers was great, but a number of them have had to stop buying the item because of the excessive costs.

Mandarin—This remained a rather quiet market. Supplies were far from plentiful and prices, particularly those for the imported Italian oil, were high. Floridian oil, offered by only a few suppliers, was priced from $2.50 to $3 per pound. Oil of Italian origin could be had at prices ranging widely from $5.25 to $8.50 per pound.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Prices at the origin having risen so sharply, the previous minimum quotation of 80c. a pound on the spot market was no longer possible. The withdrawal of offerings at that price made for an advance of 5c. a pound, placing the spot quotations at 85c. to $1.15 a pound. The supply situation was rather grave both on the spot market and at the Brazilian source. The lack of camphor and artificial sassafras oils has placed an extra burden upon this material, notably as a source of safrol and other derivatives.

Orange—Last week one of the large producers of Californian oil made an advance of 25c. per pound in the price of coldpressed oil and 10c. per pound for the sweet distilled article. This placed the range of quotations at $2 to $2.50 for the former and 75c. to $1.10 for the latter material, according to brand. Supplies remained very limited and sales were subject to dealers' acceptance in most instances. Floridian oil, which has been extremely scarce for some time, was priced at the same level as the Californian item, ranging from $2 to $2.50 per pound. Very little of the Italian oil could be found on the spot market.

Patchouli—It was indicated that there were plentiful supplies of this oil at the East Indian origins and that shipping prices have shown a tendency toward declining. The spot market was unchanged at $22 to $26 per pound, but observers believed that there might be some lowering of the market in the near future.

Peppermint—Last week found this market rather quiet and unchanged. Spot quotations remained at $7.25 to $8.20 per pound for natural oil and at $7.60 to $8.65 per pound for the redistilled article. Stocks on both the spot and primary markets appeared to be adequate for all requirements.

Petitgrain—Replacement costs have risen beyond the point where many dealers might continue to buy. This has upset the market somewhat because spot stocks were not large. Quotations held at $3.50 to $5.10 per pound and were extremely firm.

Sage—The scarce Dalmatian oil was still available in some quarters in very minute quantities. It was not believed that any of this material could be had below $14 per pound. Prices ranged as high as $16.25 per pound. There has been no new oil received from the Yugoslavian origin for more than six months and expectations were small for any important shipments in the near future. The Spanish oil market was without feature. Prices held at a stable level, between $1 and $2.10 a pound and warehouse stocks were sufficient to meet all inquiries.

Sandalwood—An advance of 25c. per pound was made in the minimum quotation of this oil. This placed the market at $13 to $15 per pound. According to the trade the cost of logs was recently advanced as much as 30 percent and further price strength might be expected.

Spruce—Despite the OPS regulations, the price of this material was reported to have risen sharply at the origin. This has made it impossible for many of the usual handlers to make further purchases of replacements. Very few offers of the oil were to be found on the spot market at this time as dealers withdrew from the market for lack of stocks.

Sweet Birch—In some quarters it was said that replacements of Southern oil were higher again. Good supplies held by some dealers have helped to maintain a fairly steady market, however. The range of prices expanded upward, making for a market of $2 to $3.75 per pound.

Turpentine—With the largest portion of pine products going for use in vital defense industries, there was little available for the production of such items as this oil. This has made for a very tight supply situation and prices moved a bit higher in some quarters. This placed the spot market at 32c. to 65c. per pound.

Vetiver—There were some reports of an easing of the primary price of Bourbon oil. This has not yet been felt on the local scene where most of the limited offers were made at the top price of $33 per pound. Haitian material was steady at the prices of $22 to $26 per pound.

Wormseed—With most dealers limited by lower ceiling prices, there was small chance for the purchase of replacements. Prices at the origin were strong and stocks were very limited. Quotations on the spot market held firmly at $7.85 to $8.65 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Ionones — Scarcity and high cost of lemongrass oil have had a detrimental effect upon the market of these derivatives. Many of the usual producers were forced to curtail production when it was found that costs exceeded their restricted selling prices. Little, if any, of these aromatics could be found at prices under $10 per pound.

Linalool—This market was quite strong as a result of the high cost of the basic bois de rose oil. Many dealers have been forced to suspend trading of the oil because its cost exceeds their resale prices. Thus, little of the material was available to producers of its many derivatives. Quotations for this item ranged from $6.85 to $7.10 per pound.

Phenylethyl Alcohol—Very little of this material was to be had and producers have placed it upon allocation, in most instances. The shortage of long standing was based on the scarcity of such basic materials as benzol, which have been channeled in other directions for more vital application.

Terpinyl Acetate—A very difficult supply situation was evident in this market. Pine oil, from which the material is derived, was extremely scarce and many manufacturers found it necessary to offer the material in a very restricted way only.

Dr. E. Guenther to Mexico, Central America for Essential Oil Studies

Dr. Ernest Guenther, vice-president and technical director of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, has left by plane for Mexico and Central America on a six-week trip to study ways to improve and develop Western Hemisphere sources of essential oils.

Centflor Acquires New Building

Centflor Manufacturing Company has acquired a new building at 73 Sullivan street, New York. The company, which is currently located at 243 West 67th street, New York, plans to move into its new quarters in July.

Hunzikers, Inc., Moves

Hunzikers, Inc., has moved to larger quarters at 161 East Grand avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Trade Briefs

Dr. May Sherman has joined Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, as associate medical director.

M. W. Kellogg Company has appointed Andrew Kalitinsky manager of its special products department.

Emerson Drug Company Pres., Vice-Pres. Resign

Kenneth A. Bonham, president, and John H. Kelly, executive vice-president, have announced their resignations from Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore, Md., effective today.

For the past eight years Mr. Bonham has been president, chairman of the executive committee and a director of the parent company; also chairman of the board and a director of Bromo-Seltzer, Ltd., Toronto, Canada; a director of the Maryland Glass Corporation; and president, chairman of the board and a director of the Alkalithia Company, all Emerson Drug subsidiaries.

Mr. Kelly has been associated with Emerson Drug for the past seven years. He was executive vice-president, member of the executive committee and a director of the parent company, and vice-president and a director of Bromo-Seltzer, Ltd.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Off in January

January production of steel barrels and drums, on an average working-day basis, was 2 percent below December, 1950, but 52 percent above January, 1950, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 2,765,782 heavy-type barrels and drums, 1,010,074 light-type barrels and drums, and 6,221,398 steel packages, kegs and pails. This compares with the production of 2,604,360 heavy-type barrels and drums (revised), 909,280 light-type barrels and drums and 6,518,120 steel packages, kegs and pails in December.

Rand Loses Appeal

Remington Rand, Inc., lost another round last week in its legal battle to purchase government-seized stock of General Aniline & Film Corporation. The US Court of Appeals upheld a lower court ruling that Remington Rand lacks a legally binding agreement to buy the stock. The stock—455,624 shares of common A and 2,050,000 shares of common B—is held by the Attorney General. It was seized during World War II under the trading with the enemy act.

McCue Joins Shulton

Raymond G. McCue has joined Shulton, Inc., to handle sales of a new fine chemicals division at the firm's plant in Clifton, N. J. The new division has been formed for the manufacture and distribution of "Vanitrope," a new raw material for the flavoring industry. Mr. McCue was formerly with Albert Verley Company.

Mann Publishes Price List

Mann Fine Chemicals, Inc., New York, has issued its March-April wholesale price list. The folder includes price data on Mann's complete line of drugs and pharmaceuticals.

Trade Briefs

Joseph O. Shaw, former head of the retail merchandising department of Cook, Everett & Pennell, Portland, Me., has been named sales manager of the company, succeeding T. C. Davies who has resigned.

Kremers-Urban Company, Milwaukee, Wis., recently held its annual leadership group conference and district managers meeting at the Milwaukee Athletic Club in that city.

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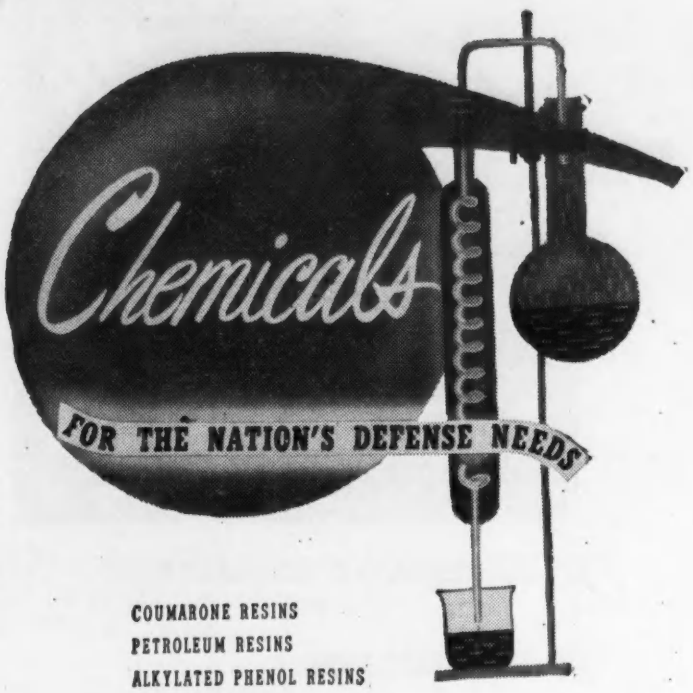

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Protective Coatings Materials

The strong demand that had characterized this market for some time continued without abatement last week and the tightness of supply for most items also went along pretty much unchanged. Orange grades of shellac were 3c. per pound lower than the previous week.

In the prime pigments section, carbon black held at the established prices and the demand appeared likely to go even higher as a result of the upswing in production of synthetic rubber. Lead and zinc pigments were holding pretty much to the position of the recent past. There was no easing apparent in the consumer requirements of zirconium oxide.

Styrenated alkyd resins were among the tightest of all resins, with the styrene monomer shortage the cause. Phenolics were also very tight because of the phenol situation and the melamines were in almost as tight a position. All other types were marked by varying degrees of tightness, but it was said that if consumers got their orders in early and could afford to wait a little while they could probably get sufficient material to at least keep them going.

Natural resins were pretty much where they had been and the trade was still hoping for some relief from Washington on the price freeze, since prices abroad were steadily becoming stronger. The demand for asbestos continued at high levels and there was no easing in sight. The demand for casein here was not great and there were large offers being made by several European countries. Last year large offers were made too, but were not always delivered, and some parts of the trade this year preferred to wait and see just how much material there would be actually available. Hide and bone glue continued at their previous high demand positions.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Shellac, orange grades, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 31, 1950
212.8	212.8	212.8	173.7	169.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Prime Pigments

Black, Carbon—The demand continued at very high levels during the past week and there were no indications that there would be any easing now or in the immediate future. As a matter of fact, it was expected that the demand would go further on the upswing as the production of synthetic rubber increased, since this material is one of the greatest consumers of carbon black. Prices last week were still holding at the following levels:—channel, beads, bulk, in carloads, 7c.; in bags, carloads, .0740c.; in less than carload, delivered or warehouse, .1225c.; uncompressed, regular, in bags, carloads, 10c.; in bags or cartons, less carload, delivered or wholesale, 16c.; furnace, fast extruding, in bags, carload, 6c. to .065c.; in cartons, less carload, warehouse, 10c. to .105c.; high abrasion, bulk, in carloads, .0750c. to 8c.; in bags, carload, .0790c. to .0840c.; in less carloads, delivered or wholesale, .1250c. to 13c.; high modulus, bags, carloads, .0550.; in cartons, less carload, .0950c.; semi-reinforcing, in bags, carloads, 4c.; in cartons, less than carloads, warehouse, 8c.

Lead Pigments—The market continued in a pretty much unchanged position last week with the demand still running to high levels and the price listings where they had been.

Zinc Pigments—The market last week was about what it had been in the recent past. The demand continued at a high rate while the supply was just about as tight as it had been. There were, of course, no changes in the price structure.

Zirconium Oxide—The conditions that had prevailed for this material in the recent past were without any particular change during the period under review. The demand was still coming in at exceptionally high levels and all indications pointed to a continuation of this situation. The supply, which had been tight for some time past, was still tight and appeared likely to stay that way for at least the foreseeable future. Manufacturers' allocations were not an unusual thing as the trade attempted to spread as fair a share of the material as possible around to the various consumers. The prices, of course, were still holding at their previously established levels.

Synthetic Resins

The market was without any great change during the past week and there were no changes that were anticipated for the immediate future. Demand continued at the high levels that had been noted for some time and the supply all around was just about as tight. While there was a very definite tightness in some materials it was still not so bad that it made materials impossible to get. If consumers placed their orders well in advance and had a little patience, it was reported that on some materials, at least, they could get pretty good service.

Styrenated alkyd resins were among the very tightest, largely because of the styrene monomer shortage. Phenolics were also very tight as a result of the shortage of phenol. Melamines were certainly far from easy. Urea-formaldehydes were not so tight as some of the others and if orders were placed well in advance consumers could generally obtain enough to keep going. More straight alkyds were being made than ever before, but more were being consumed. The overall position was not too bad, however. Maleics were showing a spotty tightness but the frantic pressure that was being observed in the call for other items was not so apparent here.

Following are estimates of the amounts of some of the plastic materials going on DO rated orders. These estimates were received from a source with a good overall picture of the market and are based on contacts with many persons in the industry. In several instances, particularly phenolics and ethylcellulose, production is reportedly not at capacity because of same basic shortages in chemicals. The percentage figures are before the full impact of MRO ratings, the DO-97's, has reached the material producers. The estimates are:—polyethylene, 30 percent to 40 percent; nylon plastics, 60 percent; phenolics, 15 percent to 20 percent; vinyls, reasonably low; ureas, very low; ethyl cellulose, 40 percent; melamines, 30 percent and polystyrene, very low.

Natural Resins

The trade was still waiting for some relief from Washington on the price situation of natural gums last week and although some sources thought that action appeared to be a little nearer there was still nothing definite announced that would aid the trade in an uncomfortable situation of seeing prices at the source rise while it was required to hold its listings here as a result of the general price freeze order. The demand was pretty much unchanged. It was at what could be called fairly good levels, but it was by no means booming. Supplies, depending on the grade desired, were in reasonably good shape but because of the out-of-joint price situation importers recently have been hesitant about bringing in much material and that meant that some grades were hard to come by. The supply abroad was reported to be none too plentiful and the prices were going up. The labor market there could find easy outlets in the tin and rubber industries and the gums people had to compete for labor to carry on their own activities. European countries were also interested in buying gums and that meant that this country, while hamstrung on price, still had to compete against European buyers.

Shellac—The market continued its up and down tendencies during the past week and at the end of the period orange grades were 3c. lower. The demand was not especially strong at this time and that, along with new crop influences, was having its effect in making the price structure a bit uncertain. The India crop is due in April and that, as the crop generally goes, is a little late. In June it is expected that the full effect of the new crop will be felt on this market. There was nothing new reported regarding the crop last week. From all indications it will be a good one and the reports were that there were sufficient rains at the end of the season to bring it along nicely. The supplies on this market were at sufficiently high levels to accommodate the ordinary requirements of the consumers. However, in recent months, what with high prices abroad, there was not a great deal

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

of buying done by importers here and the thought was that if there should be a heavy influx of orders there might be some tightening up in the supply, especially among the better grades.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos—The demand continued very strong last week and was expected to go on that way for the foreseeable future at least. The producers were doing what they could to produce as much material as possible but they still were unable to keep abreast of the strong requirements of the consumers. Both the long fiber and the short fiber were hard to obtain. The price listings were holding at the levels that were established not so long ago when the labor situation brought about revisions in the listings.

Casein—There were no changes reported in the price structure of domestic or imported casein during the past week. Demand for the imported was not strong on this market because buyers were hoping for lower prices and there had recently been indications along that line. Many Argentine producers recently had lowered their prices but one of the largest continued to hold at the former level. Some producers now were sitting on their goods in the Argentine, refusing to meet the present market. The Argentine is going into its off season as far as producing is concerned and it was reported that it will probably have less material on hand than last year at this time. At least at the present the stocks were reported to be not very big. Material from a number of European countries is also being offered on this market. During the week it was heard that France is offering at 36½c. for April shipment, delivered here, duty paid. Holland is also reported to be in substantial production. Denmark, according to word just received, expects to produce a considerable amount during the present season. Offers are also being received from Poland, and this is of particular interest, since this represents the first offer from that country in a long time. All this competition from the European sources was naturally expected to have an effect on the Argentine material.

The demand for goods produced in this country was not at high levels and there were no signs that there would be any immediate pickup. Supplies were sufficiently high to accommodate the requirements of the market without any particular difficulty. One source stated that it had experienced a general slow up and could not point to any more specific reason than that for the lessening of the demand. It was also stated by this source that while there were a number of offers being made by foreign sources at this time it would be another thing to get delivery. This speaker recalled that last year at about this time there were many promises of delivery by European producers, but by the time they got around to the delivery date the supplies abroad seemed to dry up pretty much and there was not as much sent over here as had been promised. This speaker thought that the European producers might oversell as they did last year.

Glue—The market for bone and hide glues showed no easing during the past week, and if anything, appeared to be getting tighter. The demand for bone was very high and the supply was said to be becoming tighter and tighter as time went on. There were no indications that there would be any improvement in this situation. The industry was now getting into its low raw material season and that meant there would be an even further tightening in the supply. It was reported that hide glue was in an even more difficult position than bone glue as far as tightness was concerned.

Lead Naphthenate—A bill has been introduced in the house and referred to the ways and means committee for consideration to suspend all import duties on this product. The bill (H.R. 3343) is by Representative Hugh B. Mitchell of Washington and would suspend the duties, effec-

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tive upon the date of enactment, until the end of 1952.

Lecithin—The demand for this material was running along at just as high levels during the past week as it had been during the recent past and there were no signs that it would taper off. At the present time it was greater than the production and it did not appear likely that there would be any catching up, at least not in the immediate future.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended March 24 averaged $33.95 per standard barrel of 435 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture. This compares with $33.26 for the previous week.

The sixteen reporting plants received 5,184 barrels of gum, an average of 324 barrels per plant, compared with 253 barrels a week earlier. The contents per barrel averaged 10.95 gallons of turpentine and 297.6 pounds of rosin. The gum was graded 21 percent WW, 26 percent WG, 21 percent N, 16 percent M, and 16 percent K and below.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended March 30 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. Friday	
B	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$9.75	$10.50
D	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	9.75	10.50
E	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	9.75	10.50
F	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.75	10.50
G	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.75	10.50
H	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.75	10.50
I	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.75	10.50
K	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.85	10.60
M	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.85	10.60
N	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.00	10.75
WG	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	10.45	11.20
WW	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	10.75	11.50
X	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	10.75	11.50

	Drums				
Sales	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts	413	385	40	...	40
Shipments	1.519	5			208
Stocks	14.572	15,132	15,172	15.172	15.012

Gum Turpentine

New York, Thursday, tankcars, f.o.b.gal. (7 lbs.).1.05
ret. drums, l.c.l., ex whse . . gal. (7 lbs.).1.15

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk— Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal.	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92
Sales, bbls.	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts, bbls	83	318	82	33	3
Shipments, bbls	451	206	42	42	134
Stocks, bbls	617	729	796	760	629

Savannah, March 30.—Gross selling prices throughout the naval stores production area, as reported to the Department of Agriculture at the close of business today, are as follows:—

Gum rosin, per 100 lbs. net, dms. f.o.b., plant, WW, $9.20-$9.29; WG, $8.95-$9.05; M, $8.70; K, I, H, $8.75.

Wood rosin, per 100 lbs., net, dms., f.o.b., plant, WG, $8.90; FF $6.75-$7.30. Drums export, f.a.s., southern ports, FF, $7.60.

Wood turpentine, steam distilled, per gal., tankcars, 70c. f.o.b. plant.

Dow Establishes Wood Preservation Laboratory

A wood preservation laboratory has been established within the biochemical research department of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. Heading up the laboratory will be Fred J. Meyer, who has been working on preservatives at the Dow company for the past several years. Ralph M. Gooch will assist, emphasizing the engineering phases of wood treating.

Warwick Names Stribling

Warwick Chemical Company, a division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has appointed S. Y. Stribling sales manager of "Suntone" pigment colors. He succeeds D. J. Eccleston, who was recently named general manager of the textile chemcial division of the concern (OPD, 3/12/51). Mr. Stribling was formerly southern service manager of "Suntone" pigment colors, and, prior to that, was associated with the Southern Bleachery & Print Works for many years.

Johns-Manville Appoints Clark, Fuller; to Expand

Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, has announced the appointment of E. K. Clark as vice-president of Johns-Manville Sales Corporation and merchandise manager of the unit's building projects division. Earnest M. Fuller will succeed Mr. Clark as manager of the construction department. The parent concern also revealed that it is erecting a new building at its Manville, N. J., research center. Work was started after a certificate of necessity was granted by the National Security Resources Board.

Trade Briefs

Gordon H. Michler, in charge of foreign government relations for the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), has been elected president of the Argentine-American Chamber Commerce.

Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, has appointed Dr. Leo J. Wade medical director, succeeding Dr. McIver Woody, who has retired after almost thirty years with the company and affiliates.

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Witco Co. Now Marketing Rubber Reinforcing Filler

Witco Chemical Company, New York, has placed on the market "Witcosil 40," a new reinforcing filler for rubber compounding, the basic ingredient of which is aluminum silicate. "Witcosil 40," described as light gray in color with a pH of 8 (very close to furnace blacks) and a specific gravity of 2.35, is said to have many advantageous properties which make it an ideal reinforcing filler in rubber formulations for heels, soles, rubber rollers, and other mechanical stocks where a color other than black is desired. Additional data may be obtained on request to Witco, 295 Madison avenue, New York 17.

Eagle-Picher Elects 3

Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has elected three new board members. The new members are Stanley R. Miller, a partner in the New York investment banking firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co.; William H. Mitchell, president of Mitchell Steel Company, and George A. Spiva, a director of Spiva Investments Company.

Whittaker, Clark & Daniels Gets Antimony Sales Rights

Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, 260 West Broadway, New York, has acquired the sales rights on "Elk Brand" antimony oxide for the territory East of the Mississippi River, including St., Louis, Mo. Source of the material is the Yellow Pine Mine, at Stibnite, Idaho. The mine is reputed to be the largest single antimony mine in the world and is responsible for 95 percent of all the antimony used in the United States.

Baltimore Paint Club Elects Smith President

Arthur L. Smith, executive vice-president of the H. B. Davis Paint Company, Baltimore, Md., has been elected to the presidency of the Baltimore Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. Prior to joining the Davis concern, Mr. Smith was associated with Sherwin-Williams Company on the West coast and Montgomery Ward & Co. in Chicago.

The association, meanwhile, has announced that it will hold its next meeting April 20 at the Sheraton-Belvedere hotel, Baltimore. Guest speaker will be Col. Henry Stanwood, director of selective service for the state of Maryland, who will discuss "The Impact of the Draft."

Turpentine & Rosin Factors Organizes Branch in N.J.

Turpentine & Rosin Factors, Inc., Jacksonville, Fla., has announced the formation of Turpentine & Rosin Factors of New Jersey, Inc., with headquarters at 20 Jacobus avenue, South Kearney, N. J. The new unit has been set up for purposes of storage and distribution of naval stores products in the metropolitan New York area.

Officers of the new corporation are:—President, George Isaacs; vice-president, A. Lee Powell; vice-president, W. T. Doty, jr.; secretary and treasurer, P. J. Rooney, and assistant secretary and assistant treasurer, Cecile V. Wynsong.

Trade Briefs

Charles H. Parker, of Monsanto Chemical Company, will deliver a paper on surface coatings at the Boston meeting of the American Chemical Society, April 3.

Ernest T. Trigg, former president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and also of the Lucas Paint Company, was honored recently at the stockholders meeting of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh.

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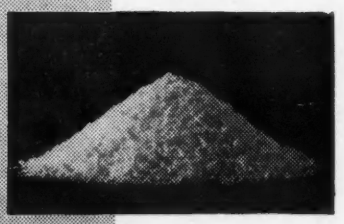

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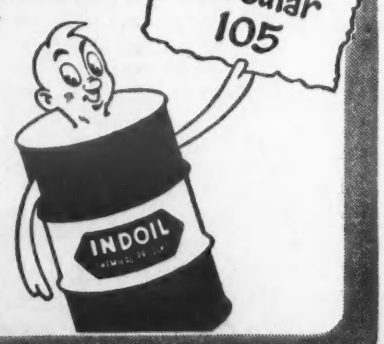

Soybean Processing Data For 1949-50 Crop Reported

The Department of Agriculture, through information obtained from the Bureau of Census, has reported the quantity of soybeans processed for each of the three methods—screw press, solvent extraction, and hydraulic press—during the crop year, October 1, 1949 to September 30, 1950.

Data for the 1949-50 crop, as compared with the 1948-49 crop, follow in tabulated form:—

	1949-50	1948-49
Soybeans, crushed:		
Screw press process, bu.	80,546,000	101,535,000
Solvent extraction bu.	109,258,000	72,773,000
Hydraulic press process bu.	5,729,000	9,351,000
Total bu.	195,533,000	183,659,000
Crude oil produced:		
Screw press process, lbs.	721,976,000	929,778,000
Solvent extraction lbs.	1,172,491,000	795,964,000
Hydraulic press process lbs.	48,021,000	81,111,000
Total lbs.	1,942,488,000	1,806,853,000
Oil yield per bushel:		
Screw press process, lbs.	8.96	9.16
Solvent extraction lbs.	10.73	10.94
Hydraulic press process lbs.	8.38	8.67
Average lbs.	9.93	9.84

Dow Names D.R. Ebey To Plastics Sales Post

Deane R. Evey, who recently became coordinator of defense activities for plastics at Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has been named assistant manager of the plastics sales division. He succeeds William R. Dixon, recently appointed assistant general sales manager of the company (OPD, 3/19/51). Mr. Ebey will continue to handle the defense activities in his new post.

Mr. Ebey joined Dow in 1938. Since that time he has been employed in the cellulose division, plastics sales division, and at the Ludington, Mich., plant. In 1943 he moved to the firm's Los Angeles office where he was supervisor of plastics sales at the time of his recent transfer to Midland.

ADM Develops New Low-Priced Tall Oil

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company has developed a new, low-priced tall oil. Called "Ardex PE," the product is esterified with pentaerythritol for a fast, hard dry and higher chemical resistance. It is recommended for use as a checking oil in varnishes and as a modifier in flat, semi-gloss and full gloss systems, in barn paints and as a wood preservative. Color of "Ardex PE" ranges from 10 to 12 (Gardner). Acid number is 10-12, viscosity (G-H), Z_5-Z_6, and weight per gallon, 8.31 pounds. For prices and samples, write ADM, box 838, Minneapolis 2, Minn.

Goodyear Issues Resins Bulletins

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, has issued two new bulletins which describe some recent developments in connection with the use of "Pliolite S-5" in paints. One bulletin (No. 521) pertains to the formulation of "Pliolite S-5" in deep tone stucco or exterior masonry finishes. Bulletin No. 522 describes the composition and use of the new "Pliolite Base 85-S5" which was recently added to the Goodyear line of pigment-in-resin dispersions.

Warwick Names Goldstein

Warwick Chemical Company, a division of Sun Chemical Company, Long Island City, N. Y., has appointed Herman Goldstein manager of production and development. Mr. Goldstein has been with Warwick Chemical for seven years, serving in various capacities.

Trade Briefs

Robert H. Williams, of the research and development department of Socony-Vacuum Laboratories, Paulsboro, N. J., has been selected to receive the 1951 Socony-Vacuum incentive fellowship award for advanced study.

Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, has appointed Sam L. Jackson, former assistant chief engineer of Service Pipe Line Company, Tulsa, Okla., assistant manager of its products pipeline department.

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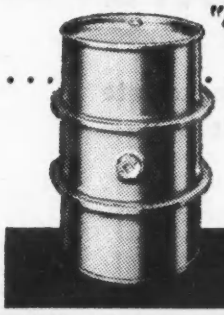
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Bids Wanted

Acetone, 43,600 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8490, April 13.

Carbon dioxide gas, 14,200 pounds, Air Force Special Depot (Topeka, Kans.) invitation 879, April 5.

Chemicals: aminoacetic acid, 120 pounds, citric acid, 960 pounds, iodine, 384 ¼-pound bottles, pilocarpine hydrochloride, 192 ⅛-ounce bottles, potassium bichromate, 690 ¼-pound bottles, potassium hydroxide, 288 ¼-pound bottles, uranyl acetate, sodium free, 96 ¼-pound bottles, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-86, April 9.

Detergent, painted surfaces, 60,000 pounds, Post Office Department (Washington 25) invitation 3411, April 11.

Fixer, photocopying machine, 9,588 containers, each to make three quarts, Federal Supply Service (New York 13) invitation NY-aH-28397-A, April 16.

Glue, flake, 2,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-394, April 6.

Hydrogen gas, welding, 382,000 cubic feet, Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado, invitation 44, April 20.

Insecticide, 2% chlordane and 98% deodorized kerosene, 15,868 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8591, April 9; naphthalene, 15,000 pounds, invitation 8610, April 25.

Laundry supplies: soda ash, 170,000 pounds, calcium hypochlorite, 2,500 tins, powdered soap, 200,000 pounds, powdered sour, 275,000 pounds, starch, 65,000 pounds, indelible marking ink, 500 pints, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8530, April 17.

Magnesium, 1,615 pounds, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, invitation 540, April 6.

Manganese carbonate, 14,040 pounds, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., invitation 405, April 11.

Naphthalene, flake, 15,300 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Chicago 4) invitation CH-29085, April 12.

Niter cake, 80,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8603, April 23.

Paint & allied products: enamel, 2,100 gallons, Air Force Special Depot, Topeka, Kansas, invitation 883, April 5; enamel, 40,000 gallons, paint, 190,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-54,011, April 11; enamel, various, 4,465,400 gallons, invitation B-54016, April 12; enamel, 560 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Seattle 4) invitation 4-2658-1, April 5.

Paint remover, 1,550 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 5G-98025-R, April 5.

Pigments: mixed black, 50,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-376, April 24; 500,000 pounds, schedule 1, April 24; chrome green, 90,000 pounds, invitation BEP-375, April 17; 425,000 pounds, schedule 2, April 17; seventeen items, small quantities, Federal Supply Service (Chicago 4) invitation CH-28193, April 9.

Polyvinylidene pigmented resin (Saran), 72,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-54,005, April 5.

Salt, 90,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 1N-98729-R, April 16.

Shortening, 27,250 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation S-218, April 9.

Soapstone (talc, technical) 10,500 pounds, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., invitation 407, April 11.

Soda ash, 60,000 pounds, Quartermaster Corps, Fort Knox, Ky., invitation 122, April 10.

Sodium bichromate, 36,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8575, April 13.

Sodium borate ore, dehydrated, concentrated, for weed control, 30,000 pounds, Bonneville Power Administration (Portland 8, Oregon) invitation 5690, April 12.

Sodium carbonate, photographic, 38,625 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 98662-R, April 12.

Sodium chlorate, 5,000 pounds, Civil Aeronautics Administration (P.O.B. 1689, Fort Worth 1, Tex.) invitation 4-173, April 10.

Sodium cyanide, 43,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8572, April 24.

Sodium phosphate, tribasic, 45,125 pounds, Post Office Department (Washington 25) invitation 3412, April 11.

Sulphuric acid, 1,147,000 pounds, storage battery, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8515, April 10.

Tetrachlorethylene, 16,500 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8569, April 23.

Wage Boost Forms Ready

Printed forms for reporting wage and salary increases under general wage regulation no. 6, along with instructions for completing the form, were issued by the Wage Stabilization Board March 31. The blank forms and instruction sheets are available in quantity at all of the fifty regional and district offices of the wage and hour division, Department of Labor, which are currently acting as field offices for the Wage Stabilization Board.

Int'l Fire Retardant Paint Congress Slated June 3-6

An international congress on fire resisting and fire retardant paints and varnishes will be held June 3 to 6 in Paris, France. In conjunction with this meeting, a general exhibition of raw materials, equipment and manufactured products for fabrication, control and use of paints, pigments and varnishes will be held May 31 to June 6 also in Paris. Both the exhibition and the congress are under the sponsorship of the Association Francaise des Technicians des Peintures et Vernis and the Societe de Chimie Industrielle.

USDA Laboratory Develops Improved Synthetic Rubber

A new synthetic rubber, superior for certain uses to both natural rubber and other synthetic rubbers, has been developed by the Department of Agriculture's Eastern Regional Research Laboratory in Philadelphia. This new rubber, known as "Lactoprene BN," has outstanding resistance to dry heat, water, oils, below-zero temperatures, and aging. It keeps its desirable physical properties at temperatures from 300° to about 30° below zero, Fahrenheit. It is expected to excel natural rubber and other synthetic rubbers for such uses as oil seals in automobile transmissions, refrigerant seals, gaskets, and linings for fuel tanks.

Dow Chemical Offering New Vinyl Latex Product

A new vinyl latex or fuse in the paper, textile and paint industries is being offered to the trade by the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. Called "Dow Latex 744-B," the new product, now in commercial production, is designed to serve both as a functional coating material and as a pigment binder. It gives resistance to moisture, chemicals and grease in functional paper coatings and will produce durable, fire and chemical resistant paints, fabrics and coated wallboard, the company reports.

Car Service Orders Are Extended by ICC

The Interstate Commerce Commission issued amendments March 29 to its outstanding car service orders extending the effective data of these orders.

Car service order no. 865, which imposes heavy penalty charges for detention of freight cars beyond the free time allowed by tariffs, scheduled to expire March 31, was continued in effect until July 15, 1951. Car service order no. 870, which limits to five days the free time for loading ex-waterborne freight from freight cars at the port, was also continued until July 15, 1951. Car service order no. 871, which limits to seven days the free time at ports for unloading from boxcars freight intended for water movement, likewise was continued to July 15, 1951.

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Petroleum Derivatives

The market for petroleum derivatives was pretty much unchanged last week. Supply was tight all around, with the exception of the aliphatics, and they were not what could be called abundant. Demand continued at high levels for just about everything.

Toluol and xylol were very hard to come by, and the demand for them was at exceptionally high levels. The market for higher boilers also was one of tightness. Intermediate aromatic solvents continued in heavy demand while the supply was limited. While the aliphatics were not in as high a request position as some of the other materials, they were still moving well and it was thought that any increase in the demand would tighten them up considerably. Some observed a little easing of the LPG's situation, but this was not an overall opinion. Here and there, there was some comment that the situation in waxes was a bit easier, but such easing as there might be was slight. Petrolatum and white mineral oils continued pretty much as they had been and there was no real improvement to be noted in the drums picture, which had been giving the trade considerable trouble recently.

Solvents and Diluents

Conditions held pretty much unchanged in the market for petroleum toluol and xylol last week and it did not appear likely that there would be any real improvement for some time to come. Both items held to their previous tight position on supply, while the requirements of consumers were just as strong as they had ever been. Higher boilers were also without appreciable change. They continued in a very tight position and the requests held up at the strong levels that had been noted for some time past. The market for intermediate aromatic solvents was as tight as it had been and there were no signs that there would be any improvement there for at least the immediate future.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The market for this item was without particular change last week and there were no changes that could be foreseen for the immediate future. The supply was high enough to accommodate the demand. Overstocks were not apparent, however. The situation was pretty much one of balance. The demand held at good levels although it was not up to a particularly high point.

Lacquer Diluent—There was no special feature to the market for this material last week and there were no indications that there would be any changes in the immediate days to come. The demand was going along at the good, although not exceptionally strong, level of the recent past, while the supply was sufficiently high to meet the requirements of consumers without any special difficulty.

Mineral Spirits—The supply held to the levels of the recent past and orders could ordinarily be filled without any particular difficulty, although it was thought that if there should be a heavy increase in ordering there might be some tightness apparent. The demand at the moment was at the good levels of the past but it was not what could be called booming.

Stoddard Solvent—The overall picture was pretty much unchanged last week and there were no indications that there would be any changes in the immediate future. The supply held at the adequate levels of the recent past, while the demand continued good, although it was not what might be called booming.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—The supply picture last week was about what it had been in the recent past and seemed likely to stay that way for the immediate future. On the whole it was up to levels that made it possible to satisfy the requirements of the market without any particular problem.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 17 totaled 233,115,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 234,539,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,424,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 1,105,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 319,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

The demand held at a good level although it was not as high as that for some other items in the petroleum derivatives field.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—One source last week stated that the demand for propane and butane was at present unchanged from the high levels of the recent past. It also stated that tankcars were moving a little better at present. Another source, however, stated that the demand for propane was a bit easier and expected that it would become easier as temperatures became higher. This source also said transportation in itself has not improved but that a lessened demand made it easier.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The market for this item was reported easier last week since most of the big government contracts have been taken up and there have not been any large new ones in the last few weeks. Industrial demand is, of course, high but the producers are pretty well geared to that. The supply, however, was on the tight side, as it had been for some time.

Paraffin—One producer stated that there was no improvement in the availability of this item last week and that the demand held at just as high levels as ever. Another source, however, stated that the product had become easier because consumers had bought heavily and were at present well stocked. It pointed out that there was not enough around to make the product back up.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—World production of crude petroleum in October averaged 11,180,000 barrels daily, a gain of 150,000 barrels daily over the September production rate. Practically all the major producing countries except Indonesia showed gains over September. The largest increases in daily average production over September were:—Saudi Arabia, 48,000 barrels; Venezuela, 26,000 barrels, Kuwait, 19,000 barrels; United States, 12,000 barrels, Iran, 11,000 barrels; and the U.S.S.R., 25,000 barrels estimated. New monthly production records were established in Colombia, Venezuela, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Kuwan, and Iraq. Crude oil imports by western Europe increased 34,000 barrels a day over September to 885,000 The principal importers were:—France, United Kingdom, Italy, Trieste, the Netherlands and western Germany.

Petrolatum—Little, if any, change was observed in the market for this product last week and no changes appeared likely in the immediate future. A slight easing in the demand had been observed a few weeks back but that was only a temporary thing and by last week the demand had come back again to the strong levels that had characterized the market for some time and appeared likely to stay that way for some time to come. The supply continued tight and there was no great improvement in the drums situation, which of late had caused the industry a great deal of concern.

White Mineral Oils—The supply last week held to a tight position and it appeared likely to continue that way for some to come. A few weeks ago there was some easing of a minor nature in the supply as a result of a temporary easing in the demand, but by last week that condition had changed and the demand was again up to very strong levels with a resultant tightness in the supply. There was no improvement in the drums situation.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

No appreciable changes have been noted on the solvent and diluent market here with adequate supplies meeting present and normal demand. Price listings were unchanged with cleaning solvents, including stoddard, quoted from 15.7c. to 19.7. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, same basis.

The supply position on LPG's is unchanged from past reports with demand running high in the face of short supplies. Propane, more readily available to meet consuming demands, is quoted 5.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Butane listed at 6.5c. per gallon, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats was fairly active for shipment abroad, while domestic demand continued quiet. Spain purchased 2,000 tons of refined soybean bean oil and Germany, 4,000 tons of crude soybean oil, April-June shipment.

Prices were generally steady for most oils and fats. Cottonseed and corn were in limited supply and maintained at ceilings, while soybean oil could have been shaded on firm bids for sizable quantities. Liberal offers of peanut oil created an easier tone and quotations were off fractionally. Coconut oil was unsettled, with lower copra, declining fractionally. Price index declined 0.9 point.

Drying oils were unchanged and steady, except refined fish oil, which was reduced fractionally. Tung, oiticica and linseed oil were maintained at current levels, though consuming demand was reported limited. Industrial consumption of castor oil was expected to be curtailed by a NPA order, expected daily.

Recent heavy arrivals of edible olive oil brought out selling pressure locally and prices dropped slightly. Primary markets, however, continued strong and offers for shipment were reported light.

Although trading in vegetable waxes was slow, the market was steady, especially for carnauba, which was firmer with the strength of shipments from Brazil. Offers of candelilla from Mexico were scarce and tightened the local market. High cost of beeswax replacements continued to affect business which would lift refined grades above prevailing ceilings.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures followed the previous pattern, old crop deliveries were maintained at ceilings while deferred positions continued unsettled and under selling pressure as a result of rains in the cotton belt. Trading was chiefly professional. OPS amendment, 3 to CPR 6, effective March 26 permits sellers to price bleachable prime yellow oil at the ceiling price for crude cottonseed oil plus a two-cent refining charge and the freight charges from point of origin to the bleachable refinery. This amendment will not in anyway increase cottonseed oil prices at the consumers level. The order also permits the sale of crude cottonseed oil from Texarkana, Texas, at the same ceiling price as Texarkana, Arkansas.

Demand for crude cottonseed oil was active. Business was light as offerings were scarce. Tankcars were bid at 23½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast and 23¼c., Texas.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000) pounds on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended March 30 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
May	87	26.40	26.40	26.40B
July	50	26.40	26.40	26.40B
September	291	25.00	24.40	24.98@25.00
October	207	21.97	20.62	21.97S
December	287	20.92	20.21	20.83S
January	6	20.55	20.35	20.63B
March	11	20.50	20.04	20.40B

Total sales, 939 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Demand active. Offers practically nil. Crude cottonseed oil bid at ceiling—23½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and crude soybean oil 20½c., same basis. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent quoted $82 per ton, sacked, Memphis. Cottonseed cake scarce and nominal at $76 per ton, bulk, Mississippi points. Cottonseed hulls quoted $20 to $22 per ton, bulk f.o.b. mills.

Linseed Oil

Consumers restricted activity to the withdrawal of oil against current contracts and showed little disposition to purchase ahead, preferring to await the placing of ceilings on oils and flaxseed by OPS. Prices of oil were maintained at 23c. per pound, tankcars, zone, April forward delivery.

Canadian flaxseed crushing in 1950 amounted to 247,474,000 pounds, a decrease of 10 percent from the 1949 crush of 274,231,000 pounds, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production of linseed oil totaled 85,120,000 pounds in 1950, 11 percent below 95,419,000 pounds in 1949. Production of cake and meal totaled 148,368,000 pounds, 11 percent less than 166,975,000 pounds in 1949.

Minneapolis.—Interest in linseed oil was extremely light the past week. Some small lots were booked for April-September positions; otherwise, sales were negligible. Crushers held prices steady with a week ago. Raw linseed oil was quoted at 22.6c. per pound for April-May shipment, in tanks, zone 1, and at 22.4c. for June-December.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pound, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	11,880,000	8,340,000
Since Sept. 1	230,060,000	245,420,000

Flaxseed—Business was slow. Prices were easier.

Minneapolis.—Trading in flaxseed tapered off to a mere whisper as offerings shrunk to only a few cars each day. Crushers managed to acquire less than 10 spot cars and around 50 to-arrive cars of flaxseed during the past week. Virtually everything sold at $4.87 per bushel. Market was easier declining to $4.85 per bushel. Actual receipts against old contracts were brisk, totaling 96 cars as compared with 142 in the preceding week and 80 cars in the same week last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1950-51	Receipts 1949-50	Shipments 1950-51	Shipments 1949-50
Past week	185,300	197,200	112,200	10,200
Since Sept. 1	22,277,400	13,187,300	3,663,400	2,247,100

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Producers continued to allocate quantities to regular customers. Supplies are scarce. Prices are unchanged and strong. Industrial consumption was expected to be curtailed by NPA shortly.

Coconut—Trading was reported slow. Crude oil was lower at 20¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast. Philippine 1950 exports of copra and coconut oil were appreciably heavier than during the preceding year. Copra shipments aggregated 691,722 long tons, 24 percent more than during 1949, while coconut oil totaled 69,392 long tons, 8 percent greater than during the preceding year. Compared with prewar, 1950 copra exports were more by 130 per cent, while those of coconut oil were still less by 65 percent. In terms of copra, shipments of these two commodities in 1950 amounted to 801,868 long tons, 22 and 44 percent above 1949 and prewar levels, respectively.

Copra—This market was easy and shipments were held at $262.50 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Business was quiet.

Corn—Limited sales were noted at ceilings for both crude and refined oils. Offerings were not liberal.

Cottonseed—Trading in refined salad was confined to small lots for actual needs at ceilings.

Oiticica—This market remained firm. Offers were light and well held. Trading was spotty. Liquid ranged from 32½c. to 34c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, as to seller.

Olive—Edible oil was easier under selling pressure due to heavy recent arrivals and quotations were off at least 10c. per gallon. Spot stocks were quoted at $3.25 to $3.40 per gallon, drums, duty paid, depending upon seller and quantity. While spot situation was unsettled, primary markets were strong and offers for shipment were reported light. Olive foots were steady at 20c. to 21c. per pound, drums, according to quantity.

Peanut—Increased offers of crude and light demand unsettled the market and quotations were off ½c. Crude oil sales were reported at 25c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. The government released peanuts to produce about 70 tankcars of oil in the southeast last week. Southeast and Texas refined oil was lower and nominal at 29c. per pound, tankcars, and 30c. to 30½c. drums, New York delivery.

Soybean—Active export demand for crude and refined oil from Germany and Spain featured this market last week. Spain was reported to have purchased about 2,000 tons of refined oil at 25¾c. to 25.90c. per pound, drums, f.a.s., and Germany 4,000 tons of crude, April-June shipment. Domestic demand was light and spotty. Crude oil was ceiled at 20½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, April-June delivery, while July-September was quoted

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Candelilla wax, 1c. to 2c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, No. 3, 2c. to 3c. per lb.
refined, 2c. to 3c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

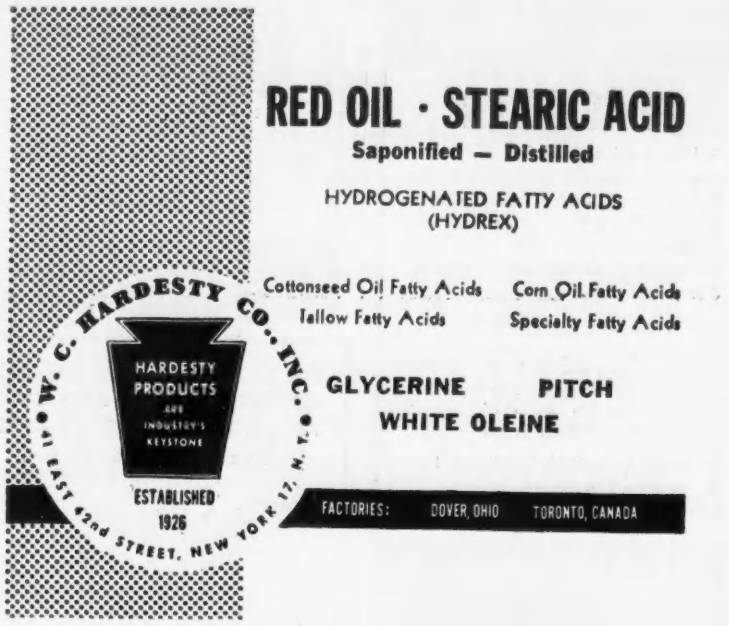
Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Fish oil, refined, ½c. per lb.
Olive, edible, 10c. per gal.
Peanut oil, ½c. per lb.

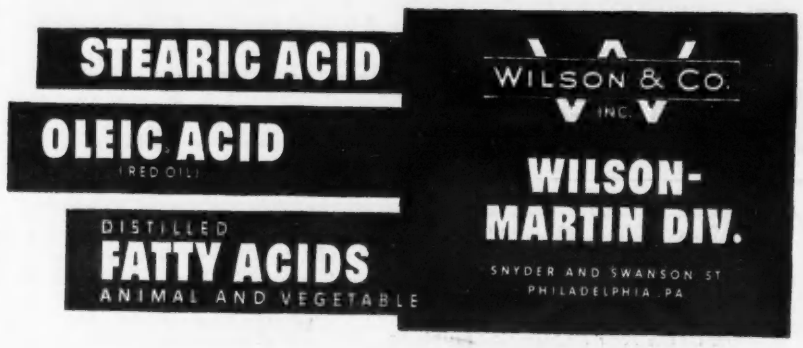
Comparative Price Indexes

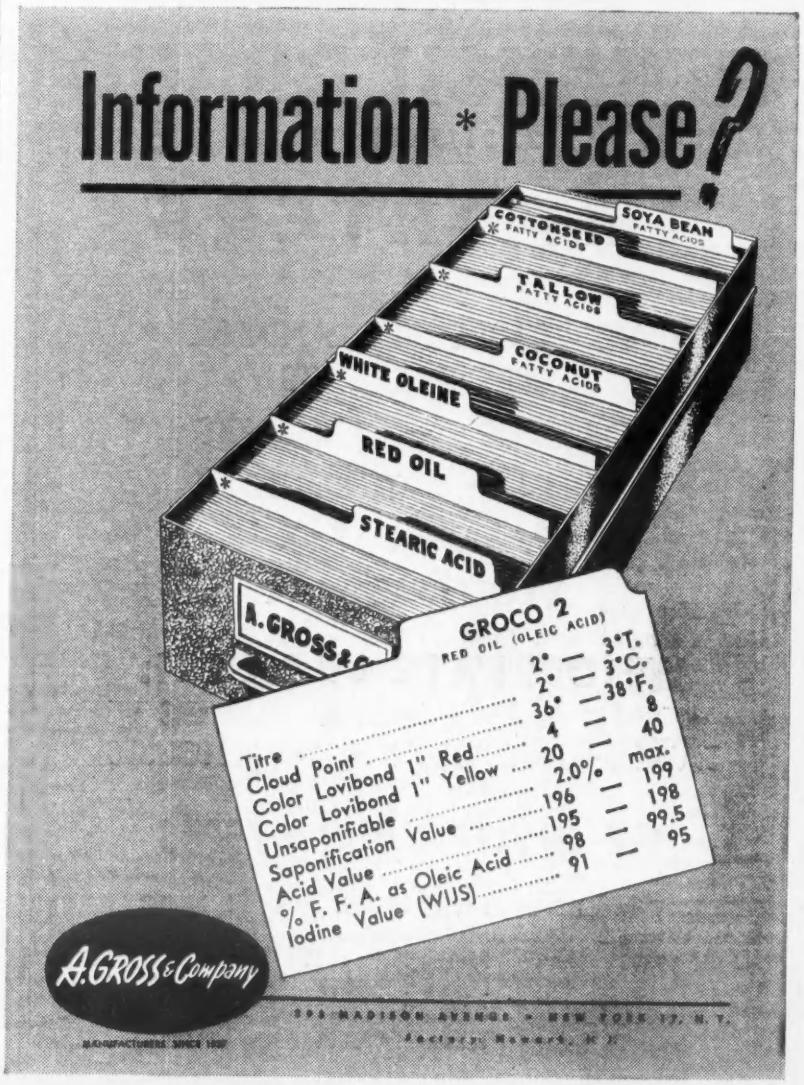
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 31, 1950
222.5	223.4	227.0	117.3	120.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)



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Unsaponifiable 20 — 40
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at 19¾c., same basis. Refined salad oil was held at ceiling—24.45c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, but it was intimated could have been shaded on a firm bid.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended March 30 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
May	34	20.50	20.50	20.50
July	93	20.50	20.49	20.50
September	36	19.75	18.75	19.80B
October	31	17.95	17.20	17.90S
November	2	17.00	17.00	16.91B
December	21	16.95	16.16	16.81B
January	6	16.75	15.95	16.50B
March	6	16.10	15.94	

Total sales, 229 tankcars and switches.

Tung—Light trading was indicated on the basis of 41c. per pound, tankcars, New York, chiefly for spot delivery. Offers were limited and the market strong. Oil in drums ranged from 42½c. to 43c. per pound, carlots, according to seller. Arrivals at New York last week amounted to 541 tons and 856 drums.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Moderate volume of business was reported at ceilings. Demand was active, but offers were scarce and restricted business.

Lard—This market was entirely a nominal affair. Trading was reported slow. Prices were unchanged and merely nominal.

Tallow—Buying interest was active and a fair amount of business took place at ceilings for most grades. Producers were still offering sparingly, as the bulk of the output was delivered against recent contracts. Trading was more active at western markets.

Animal Oils

Demand for all varieties was confined to small lots for immediate delivery. Prices were more or less nominal. Grease oils were unchanged except extra winter strained, which was cut 1½c. per pound in one quarter. Neatsfoot oil was in limited supply and held at ceilings. Oleo oil and stearine were maintained at seller ceilings.

Fish Oils

Cod—Offers of tanked Newfoundland cod oil for shipment were reported still light and quoted at 19c. per pound, drums, New York basis. Buying interest continued slow and the market was a nominal affair.

Refined—Refined oil was reduced ½c. per pound. Light pressed oil was quoted at 21½c. per pound, tankcars, and alkali, refined, 22½c., New York basis. Crude menhaden oil for forward delivery was quoted at 18c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works, if and when made. Buyers showed no interest at that figure. There was no menhaden produced in January, while 509,190 gallons of crude sardine was made in that month.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Cake and Meal—Meal market held steady with enough demand to take care of the supply offered. Forty-one percent loose slab cake was available in limted quantities at $76 per ton Mississippi Valley points, April shipment. Forty-one percent sacked meal was quoted at $81 per ton basis, Mississippi Valley points, $80, Georgia and $82, Carolina mills, immediate, April shipment.

Linseed Meal—Business continued slow. Market was easy under liberal resale offerings.

Minneapolis.—Crushers accomplished little linseed meal business the past week as they confined offerings mostly to April and forward months. Resellers dominated the spot market by offering meal at about 50c. a ton under mill prices. The market continued to display weakness as production continued heavy and demand held light. Extracted linseed meal was quoted around $61 per ton, bulk, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for spot shipment. Expeller meal was priced $1 a ton higher. Shipping directions were excellent.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	12,600,000	15,060,000
Since Sept. 1	365,200,000	523,691,000

Peanut Meal—Last week the government offered enough peanuts to produce approximately 3,000 tons of meal in the Southeast. Demand continued slow and the supply was liberal. Forty-five percent old process meal was quoted at $65 per ton, South Georgia and South Alabama mills, April shipment. The supply of peanuts yet to be crushed is large compared with previous years, and it seems that there will be an ample supply of meal throughout the balance of this season.

Soybean Meal—Demand continued very slow, but the market was fairly steady. Forty-one or forty-four percent bulk meal was offered at $62 per ton, March shipment; $64 April, and $69 April-September, bulk, basis Decatur. Forty-one percent old process meal, sacked, was quoted at $72 Mississippi Valley, $80 Georgia, and $78 to $79 North Carolina points, April shipment. The supply was good.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading in crude was practically at a standstill due to high cost of replacements which brought prices of refined grades above most sellers ceilings. Refined grades were inactive and held at ceilings.

Candelilla—Offers of crude were limited and well held at 73c. to 74c. per pound, and refined, 76c. to 78c., according to quantity and seller.

Carnauba—Consumers were reported still out of the market, preferring to await the outcome of the meeting between government officials and members of the trade regarding price rollbacks held at Washington last Wednesday. Trading also was quiet between dealers. Market was steady, reflecting the firmness of shipments from Brazil. Quotations were entirely nominal. No. 3 crude was firmer and quoted at $1.23 to $1.24 per pound, on spot and refined $1.28 to $1.30, as to quantity and seller. No. 1 yellow was unchanged and steady at $1.30 to $1.32 per pound and No. 2, $1.28 to $1.30, depending upon quantity.

Trade Briefs

Richard H. Higgins, formerly executive vice-president and treasurer, has been elected president of Kendall Company.

William F. MacDonald has been elected president of E. F. Houghton & Co. of Canada, Ltd., to succeed the late G. W. Pressell.

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1—4' x 30' STAINLESS STEEL lined Rotary Dryer, with reducer and 10 H.P. motor.

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4—Swenson-Walker Jacketed Crystallizers in 10' sections, (1—70' lo. and 3—80' lo. each with pulley driven gear reducer and 10 H.P. A.C. motor). Units are 24" I. D. x 26" high with ⅜" thick steel plate and ¼" steel jackets, steel covers and ribbon agitators.

1—Bird Laughlin Continuous Centrifugal, screen type motor driven, 36" x 40", 25 H.P. motor, contact parts of stainless steel. All stainless steel contact parts.

1—American 5M2 Lurgi Filter, continuous belt, 54 sq. ft. suction area with motor and reducer.

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2—Dorr 2-deck Washing Rake Classifiers, each 3' x 26'6" long and with 5 H.P. motor and reducer.

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15—Steel Mixing Tanks: 15 x 13', 11 x 7', 10 x 7', 5 x 4' with agitators, steam coils; 8' x 30' horizontal.

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Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames. Sweetland, Oliver, Feinco & Vallez Rotary Vac. Filters.

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1—Dopp 1000 gal. closed, agit., jack. Kettle. Also smaller sizes.
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5—Lehman & Kent 3 roll Steel Mills, 6"x14", 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30" & 16"x40".
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1—Allis Chalmers Tube Mill, 5'8" x 18'.

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3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 50'.

1—Buffalo Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 5 shelves.

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Norwegian '51 Herring Oil Output Heading for Record

Prospects are good for the 1951 Norwegian herring oil industry to establish a new high in oil production if the current season's herring catch is maintained at its present record-breaking level, according to information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

As of February 23, one month after the beginning of the Winter season on January 22, the herring catch had reached 761,830 short tons, of which approximately 80 percent has been delivered to the oil and meal industry. Assuming an oil yield of 13 percent on 609,460 tons, this probably was equivalent to 79,230 tons of oil.

A record annual quantity of 879,720 tons of herring was obtained in 1948. The 1950 catch, as of February 23, was 636,000 tons. The total for the year 1950 was 821,270 tons.

A record catch already was established for the 1951 Winter herring season (January 22-February 15) with 624,120 tons of herring, according to Harry Conover, American Embassy, Oslo. Of this quantity 465,620 tons were delivered to the oil industry for processing.

The Spring herring season started immediately after the close of the Winter season. The term "Spring herring" applies to the Winter and large herring after they have spawned. Their fat content is considerably less than the Winter herring.

Goodrich Names Matthews

David L. Matthews has been appointed plant manager of the Avon Lake, Ohio, general chemicals plant of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company. He was associated with John Deere Company and U. S. Gypsum in plant engineering and construction work before joining B. F. Goodrich in 1940.

FDA Weighs Oleo Change

—Continued from page 4

that 98 percent of all the margarine produced for sale at retail and to eating places is fortified with 15,000 units.

USDA Butter Survey Cited

The 9,000-unit level was put into the regulations originally in order to make the product conform to the vitamin A level of butter. It was testified that in 1947 the Department of Agriculture in a survey of butter manufacturers stated that there are 15,000 units of vitamin A in butter, instead of the 9,000 originally, which was cited as another reason why the oleomargarine regulations should be amended to provide for the higher figure.

In connection with the right to use the word, "margarine," on the labeling and wrappers, it was pointed out that this term is used in the statute itself and has come to be universally accepted in the scientific literature as synonymous with "oleomargarine."

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P.A.'s-Eye View

—Continued from page 5

because everyone has the same priority standing as a tank producer. Extended to manufacturers for stock replacement, this will create an undue priority pressure on the producers' voluntary allocations of unrated critical materials.

Specific Commodity Changes

Fewer price changes were reported than in any month since last April.

The ups were of small margin:—Fatty acids, cornstarch, containers, foodstuffs, mercury, linseed, lard, tung oils, rubber, textiles, trucks.

Down were sugar, some coal, hides, soap, tin.

Still hard to get are heavy acids, aluminum, antimony, benzol, copper and brass, castings, cellophane, chlorine, containers, electrical equipment, office furniture, iron, lead, lumber, plywood, plastic powders, nails, nickel, paper, pipe, rubber, steel, sulphur, textiles, burlap, wire.

Canada

Canadian members report a continuing high rate of business activity. The production increase has slowed down, and new orders are coming in at a slower pace. More price increases are reported than in the United States. Inventories about the same. Employment static; will increase as outdoor activities start up. Buying policy is one-third longer range than in the States. Defense business is not yet a major factor, and will need government controls if it increases.

We are doing our best to make supplies meet demands

The present emergency has created a huge demand for many of the Barrett basic chemicals listed at right.

If your requirements are not taken care of as promptly as under normal conditions... if shipments do not always come through on time... please bear with us and remember that Barrett is faced with many of the same problems that plague you today.

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•
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•
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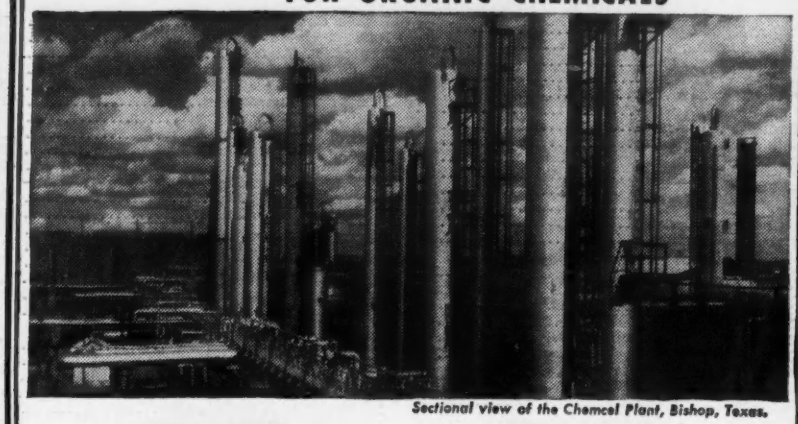
Partial view of Crossett Chemical Company, Crossett, Arkansas.

CROSSETT CHEMICAL COMPANY

CROSSETT, ARKANSAS

LOOK TO Celanese FOR ORGANIC CHEMICALS



Sectional view of the Chemcel Plant, Bishop, Texas.

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ACETALDEHYDE
PROPIONALDEHYDE
ACETIC ACID
ACETONE
METHANOL
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